FBIS DAILY REPORT

Eastern Europe

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Vol II No 184 21 September 1983

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BLOC CC SECRETARIES CONFER ON INF, DISARMAMENT

For a TASS account of the 20 September conference in Moscow of Central Committee secretaries in charge of international and ideological affairs of the communist parties of socialist countries, as well as East European media reports on the delegates attending the conference, see the Communist Relations section of the 21 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

CSSR'S CHNOUPEK DISCUSSES MADRID CSCE SESSION

AU130755 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 10 September carries on pages 1 and 8 a 1,000-word Miroslav Courton Madrid dispatch entitled "To build on Trust; the Conclusion of the Madrid Meeting of the Signatories of the Final Act." The dispatch begins by briefly dealing with the speech delivered by King Juan Carlos on "the last day of the 3-day session of the ministers of foreign affairs and continues: "The speech delivered by U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz contrasted sharply with the spirit of the resulting document of the Madrid meeting. Schultz's statement may be characterized as a catalogue of anti-Soviet and antisocialist sallies, for which the secretary also misused the incident with the South Korean airplane which had violated the USSR's state borders. He then distorted the real correlation of military forces between the Soviet Union and the United States, imputed to the socialist countries efforts for forcibly dividing Europe (!), and even strove to attribute to them the persecution of peace fighters. "At the Madrid forum, too, Secretary Shultz affirmed his government's decision to deploy American missiles toward the end of this year in certain NATO member-countries in Western Europe, missiles which -- according to him -- should balance out the alleged USSR military supremacy."

After dealing with the statement made by Sweden's Minister Lennart Bodstroem, the dispatch reports on meetings held on 9 Sep in Madrid between CSSR Foreign Minister B. Chnoupek and his counterparts from the GDR, Romania, and Spain. On the same day he is said to have also "conducted negotiations with Erwin Lanc and Nikolaus Rolandis, ministers of foreign affairs of Austria and Cyprus respectively." After reporting on meetings between Minister Chnoupek and his counterparts from Belgium and the FRG, the dispatch continues: "Minister Chnoupek also met in the Congress Palace in Madrid with Lazar Mojsov, the SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs; and Alex Trigonou, Malta's minister of foreign affairs." This part of the dispatch concludes by reporting on Felipe Gonzalez's reception of the foreign ministers attending the CSCE talks and then states: "Minister B. Chnoupek, who led the Czechoslovak delegation in Madrid, then departed for home."

The next part of the dispatch is subheaded "B. Chnoupek: Political Realism Has Prevailed"; it states: "On the occasion of the conclusion of the Madrid meeting, its significance and results have been assessed by CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek in an interview for special correspondents of RUDE PRAVO and CTK. He said: "The Madrid meeting of the representatives of 35 states participating in the Helsinki conference has now culminated in the meeting of the ministers of foreign affairs of all these countries, and with the adoption of the resulting document. However, at the back of this dry fact stand 3 years of difficult, lengthy, and often even seemingly hopeless negotiations. That is why one can state today with gratification that in the end political realism has prevailed here over the attempts to turn confrontation approaches into a kind of new constant factor of international relations. Thus I see the main significance of the Madrid meeting quite unambiguously in the fact that it again reaffirmed the necessity of normalizing the process of international detente and of continuing broad cooperation according to the spirit and letter of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference. In other words, on the basis of a general agreement -- or, as diplomats say, by consensus -- the significance of the political dialogue for achieving the aims set by the Helsinki conference was affirmed. In this connection, full agreement has also been reached that only a systematic implementation of the Final Act leads towards these goals -- in other words, that one must consistently respect all its principles on a unilateral, bilateral, and multilateral basis, and consistently fulfill all its stipulations by easing international tension and by continuing broad cooperation in the spirit and according to the letter of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference.

"It must also be stressed that the process of detente, which in the meantime has passed the test of an aggravated international political atmosphere, has fully proved its viability and justification, and also its deep roots in the consciousness of the broad public and of political circles. Regardless of the gross attempts to misuse even the concluding session of the ministers of foreign affairs for attacks on the very foundations of the CSCE, attempts which stemmed from the same places and took the shape of endeavors to misuse the incident with the South Korean airplane against the USSR's peace policy, the will prevailed here at the Madrid meeting to preserve and further develop the all-European process because it corresponds to the objective interests of all European countries without exception.

"From the dais of the Madrid meeting the unanimous opinion resounded that under contemporary conditions of the atomic age, there is no sensible alternative to peaceful coexistence and to the detente process on which the Final Act of Helsinki is based. Madrid has again confirmed that even in an aggravated international situation it is possible to achieve significant steps for normalizing it. This turth is naturally not a 'gift from heaven' -- it is exclusively the result of political will and of the resolute peace-creating efforts of the governments of the signatory states. In the first place this applies to the socialist countries, which have been pushing through, in a coordinated manner, the well-proved principles of the Leninist policy of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, and particularly the peace initiatives of the Political Declaration of the January session of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee in Prague, confirmed and further enriched by the Moscow statement of leaving party and state representatives of seven socialist countries that was issued this June. We consider the decision to convene a conference on measures for strengthening trust and security and on disarmament in Europe a significant result of the meeting. We trust that it will provide impetus for the so greatly needed new, effective, and concrete steps, aimed at achieving progress in consolidating trust and at achieving disarmament. We expect that the first phase of the conference, which will start in Stockholm on 17 January 1984, will already help adopt mutually complementary measures for strengthening trust and security, which will be reliably aimed at diminishing the danger of a military confrontation on our continent."

POLISH DAILY HAILS RESULTS OF MADRID CONFERENCE

AU131310 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10/11 Sep 83 p 1

[Zbigniew Lesnikowski commentary: "Madrid: Promising Decisions"]

[Text] After 3 years of difficult negotiations, the Madrid diplomatic marathon has finally drawn to a close. Its participants are returning to their countries with a sigh of relief. Despite the numerous obstacles, they managed to agree on a packet of important decisions. The best possible agreement under the present conditions by the 35 states taking part in the CSCE process has been reached.

This is good news. We welcome it all the more because good news about East-West relations has become a rarity in recent years. And the Madrid document is such an example of good news. The document accepted by the foreign ministers at the end of the 3-day session which has just ended shows that dialogue has not been broken, and the common values and goals adopted 8 years ago in Helsinki are still more important than the matters that divide us. Particularly valuable is the fact that, in accordance with the Polish proposal, the final document deals comprehensively with the military aspects of security which will be discussed in Stockholm as early as next January. Also important is the fact that the Madrid agreement shows that there is nothing hopeless in politics; therefore the agreement is an inspiration for the participants of other, more difficult disarmament negotiations.

Is this not the right time to say that we are heading back toward detente? Unfortunately it is still too early to make such a conclusion. After all, the procedural problems commonly known as the "Malta crisis" were not the most serious obstacle to maintaining the CSCE process.

There were considerably more difficult barriers. One cannot look at the Madrid document at a distance from the political and military reality and ignore the fact that the threat of an even greater deployment of nuclear missiles has been hanging over Europe ever since December 1979, when NATO adopted a so-called "two-track" resolution.

In the meantime, the USSR's peaceful offers are still being ignored, the disarmament negotiations are bringing no positive results, and further armaments measures and the speeded-up preparations for these measures are being accompanied by new phenomena which are making it difficult to normalize international life. The seeds of conflict which are being spread in various parts of the globe, the United States' restrictions toward the socialist countries, Washington's attempts to use every single occasion in order to step up an anti-Soviet campaign, like the one we are currently experiencing around the air incident over Sakhalin Island -- all of this had to cast a shadow on the Madrid meeting from the very beginning; all the more so because throughout all these years, the Helsinki Final Act has been regarded by some of the participants in Madrid, and earlier in Belgrade, as a way to impose systems of values possessed by one group of states onto the other participants in the CSCE process.

This sort of attitude, shared mainly by the United States, acted as a brake in the progress of the talks. "The resolutions adopted in Helsinki and Madrid are not a list of demands addressed by one country to the others. The CSCE process is our common wealth. It is one of the most important achievements in the continent's history," PPR Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski said last Wednesday in Madrid, adding that this process "is based on reciprocity and interdependence, on sustained dialogue and cooperation, which presuppose that all their partners should respect the values represented by the other partners."

We noticed similar assessments in the speeches of representatives of other socialist states. The final document, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko said, is a synthesis of various stances and possesses a compromise nature. "However," A. Gromyko said, "this is a compormise that violates nobody's state interests, and is the result of what is possible under the international situation in which the Madrid talks have taken place."

This meeting has been monitored in our country with special interest. Not only because attempts were made to use the events in Poland, especially those at the end of 1981, to halt and deform the CSCE process. And not only because we have made a significant contribution to the development of European cooperation and to detente policy since war, our final contribution being to the adoption in Madrid of a balanced final document in order to give the talks a positive result. We have monitored the talks in the Madrid Palace of Congresses and Exhibitions with the deep conviction -- let us once again quote Minister Olszowski -- that "detente and cooperation in Europe may only facilitate the solving of the existing difficulties in Poland."

These are the reasons why we attach such great importance to the commitment adopted in Madrid, so that, in the spirit of the joint CSCE values and goals defined 8 years ago, we may help improve the situation in Europe, help strengthen stability and security, and help develop mutually advantageous international cooperation.

COMPARISON OF OLSZOWSKI CSCE STATEMENT

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish on 10/11 September on page 7 carries the 800-word statement by Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski given to PAP at the end of the CSCE meeting in Madrid on 9 September. Comparison with the PAP report of Olszowski's statement published in the 12 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, pages BB 6-BB 8 shows the two versions to be identical except for the following corrections, additions and clarification:

Paragraph three, lines one to three in TRYBUNA LUDU read: ...debates in Madrid were characterized by two contradictory trends: on the one hand there was a ...(rephrasing and unquerying queried words);

Paragraph four, line two to paragraph five, line two in TRYBUNA LUDU reads: ...a negotiated final document was adopted which expresses all the participants' attachment to the principles and resolutions of the Helsinki Final Act and specifies new concrete moves to put them into effect.

The fact that the document was adopted unanimously and that this has been the first high-level...(rephasing and supplying indistinct words);

Page BB 7, paragraph seven, line two reads in TRYBUNA LUDU: ...especially, the deployment of new American...(unquerying "deployment");

Page BB 7, paragraph nine, lines two to four read in TRYBUNA LUDU: ...in Europe. The decisions concern politics, the economy, culture, science, and ...(rephrasing and supplying indistinct words);

Page BB 7, paragraph eleven, lines two and three read in TRYBUNA LUDU: ...the FRG, the Apostolic See, Sweden, Britain, and ...(supplying indistinct words);

Page BB 8 paragraph two, last line, to paragraph three in TRYBUNA LUDU reads: ...on the road to stabilization.

The talks were held in a conscientious atmosphere and herald further constructive contacts ...(rephrasing and supplying indistinct words.)

U.S., USSR HAVE PARALLEL STRATEGIC INTERESTS

AU201003 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 15 Sep 83 p 4

[Detar Trepsha article: "The Superpowers' 'Strategic Parallelism of Interests'"]

[Excerpts] Regardless of the "crisis" between the United States and the Soviet Union following the South Korean Boeing incident, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz and Foreign Minister Gromyko met on 8 September in Madrid to discuss and redefine the further trend in relations between the two countries. This meeting, which took place as planned, regardless of the quarrel and the widespread propaganda campaign waged against each other, proves what our party proclaimed long ago, namely, that local crises and various "incidents" do not prevent the superpowers from reaching agreements between themthemselves.

In order to justify these negotiations, the theoreticians and diplomats of the two superpowers, cite the "strategic parallelism of interests." According to this concept, the strategic interests of both sides run parallel and stand above quarrels and accusations arising from crises and local incidents. Kissinger, one of the theoreticians of U.S. foreign policy, stated some time ago that "we view the world in geopolitical terms." Under these conditions, it is clear that neither Afghanistan, nor Poland, nor the Lebanese or Caribbean crises, nor the one in Chad, can be taken as effective indicators of the degree of distantness between the superpowers. The same applies to the so-called economic or technological sanctions against each other in times of crisis.

"The strategic parallelism of interests" between the superpowers has determined objectives serving the aggressive and hegemonistic policies of the imperialism of both of United States and the Soviet Union. Its aim is to limit the freedom of action and the independent position of sovereign states. Modern history knows no international event, no international conflict or problem in which the superpowers have not been involved. According to this reality, the contribution of other countries in the international arena depends in the last analysis on the ability and readiness of the superpowers to reach agreement within the framework of "the strategic parallelism of interests." Its aim is particularly to combat and suppress the revolution and the national liberation struggles of the peoples. In the Middle East, Afghanistan, Central America, and Africa, wherever the flames of liberation struggles against the imperialist yoke are burning, the United States and the Soviet Union are intervening openly with their entire military, political, and economic arsenal, to prevent the peoples in those areas from taking the question of freedom and sovereignty into their own hands. According to the concept of the "strategic parallelism of interests," the two superpowers are not only inciting, manipulating, and managing the crises, but are also doing their utmost to avert a direct confrontation between themselves. As has recently been reported, the two superpowers have been discussing the possibility of establishing various mechanisms and control centers, in addition to the sophisticated hotline to keep a check on crises and turbulent situations in the world, which could affect their strategic interests. In this way their rivalry concerning other areas and third parties does not lead to a direct conflagration between the superpowers and, at the same time, opens the way for agreements in other areas. According to American and Soviet politicians, "crises provide the opportunity for a dynamic policy in various areas."

In addition, within the framework of this "strategic parallelism of interests," the United States and the Soviet Union are preserving for themselves the strategic nuclear monopoly that constitutes a direct threat against the sovereignty of other states. Various proposals and counterproposals made by the Americans or the Soviets in recent years to freeze nuclear weapons; to reduce, but not eliminate, American and Soviet missiles in Europe; to reduce East-West tension; the proposals for a meeting between Reagan and Andropov or for other agreements -- this is not done to ease the nuclear concern of Europe or in the interest of Europe or other areas. Whether American or Soviet missiles are deployed in Europe, or their deployment is delayed, depends on the mutual understanding of the superpowers on the basis of "the strategic parallelism of interests."

ECUADORAN FOREIGN MINISTER PAYS VISIT

AU171900 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Sofia, Sept 17 (BTA) -- Dr Luis Valencia Rodriguez, minister of foreign affairs of Ecuador, arrived on a five-day official visit here tonight at the invitation of Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria. Tomorrow the guest will visit Varna, and on Monday, September 19th, his formal talks with Mr Petur Mladenov will begin. Dr Luis Valencia Rodriquez is scheduled to be received by Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, by Mr Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly. Documents are also expected to be signed which will contribute to developing the political, economic and cultural relations between the two countries. The visit will end on Wednesday, September 21st when, before leaving for Madrid, the Ecuadoran minister of foreign affairs will give a press conference in Sofia.

This evening at Sofia Airport Dr Luis Valencia Rodriguez was received by Mr Petur Mladenov.

Official Talks Begin

AU191633 Sofia BTA in English 1304 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Sofia, September 19 (BTA) -- Identity or closeness of positions on the matters discussed -- this can be the shortest characteristic of today's talks between the foreign ministers of Bulgaria and of Ecuador, Mr Petur Mladenov and Dr Luis Valencia Rodriguez. The two ministers voiced their grave concern over the deteriorating international situation and exchanged views on the reasons which have led to the exacerbation of the international climate.

The Ecuadoran minister noted the positive efforts of the Warsaw Treaty member-states and their concrete proposals aimed at the consolidation of peace and understanding. He underlined that Bulgaria's efforts to convert the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone are an important step along these lines.

Analyzing the situation in the hot spots in the Middle East and Latin America, Mr Petur Mladenov and Dr Luis Rodriguez underlined that the outstanding question should be solved solely along the road of negotiations. They emphasized that the Non-Aligned Movement is a real force in international life.

The talks between the two foreign ministers proceeded in a friendly and constructive spirit.

Zhivkov Receives Valencia

AU200947 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] On 20 September Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, received Dr Luis Valencia Rodriguez, Ecuadoran minister of foreign relations. A talk related to mutual cooperation and some topical international issues was conducted. Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, took part in the meeting.

Filipov Receives Minister

AU200818 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] On 20 September Grisha Filipov, chairman of the council of Ministers, received Dr Luis Valencia Rodriguez, Ecuador's minister of foreign relations. Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, attended the meeting, which took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Cultural Agreement Signed

AU200821 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] On 20 September in Sofia an intergovernmental agreement between Bulgaria and Ecuador on cooperation in the spheres of culture, science, and education was signed. The document is valid for five years. A Joint Bulgarian-Ecuadoran Commission has been created. It will supervise the implementation of the agreement and will prepare bi-annual plans. The plans will determine the concrete forms of cooperation in the areas of radio, television, press, cinematography, and sport. The agreement was signed by the two countries' foreign ministers, Petur Mladenov and Luis Valencia Rodriguez.

BALEV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM DPRK 16 SEP

AU161629 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] The Bulgarian party and government delegation, headed by Comrade Milko Balev, has returned from the DPRK. The delegation attended the celebrations marking the 35th anniversary of the republic.

VATICAN REPRESENTATIVE POGGI DEPARTS 20 SEP

AU201532 Sofia BTA in English 1505 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Sofia, Sept 20 (BTA) -- Today Archbishop Luigi Poggi, Vatican's special envoy, who was on a visit to Bulgaria, left the country.

Archbishop Poggi had meetings with Mr Georgi Yordanov, deputy-chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the Committee For Culture, and Mr Lyubomir Popov, deputy-minister of foreign affairs and chairman of the Committee on the Questions Related to the Bulgarian Orthodox Church and the Religious Rites. He was received also by Bulgaria's Patriarch Maksim. Today at the Sofia airport Mr Luigi Poggi was seen off by Mr Lyubomir Popov, deputy-minister of foreign affcirs and chairman of the Committee on the Question Related to the Bulgarian Orthodox Church and the Religious Rites.

'SOLIDARITY' DELEGATION RETURNS FROM EGYPT VISIT

AU161426 Sofia BTA in English 1324 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Sofia, September 16 (BTA) -- A delegation of the Committee for Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia and Africa, led by the chairman of the Committee, Mr Slavcho Trunski, returned from Cairo. During their visit to Egypt, the delegates had talks with representatives of the Egyptian Committee for Solidarity with Africa and Asia on a wider range of international issues. The leader of the Bulgarian delegation has been received by the chairman of the National Assembly of Egypt, Mr Sufy Abu Talib.

REPORTAGE ON DIPLOMATS' DINNER IN SMOLYAN

Zhivkov Delivers Speech

AU162057 Sofia BTA in English 1853 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Sofia, Sept 16 (BTA) -- The traditional meeting of Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, with the heads of the diplomatic missions accredited here was held in the town of Smolyan (in the Rhodope Mountains) today. The meeting was attended by Mr. Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs and other state leaders.

In the presence of the guests, at a rally of thousands of people, Mr Todor Zhivkov inaugurated the new centre of the town of Smolyan, the architecture of which combines the traditions of the Bulgarian national revival art with today's requirements. In the new centre there are dwellings for 8 thousand as well as establishments of culture, education and health care. A meeting with the party and administrative leadership of the Smolyan Coun / was held. Mr Todor Zhivkov presented a speech at a formal dinner for the foreign diplomats.

Pointing out that these meetings were an expression of the mutual desire to live in understanding and cooperation, Mr. Todor Zhivkov dwelt on some topical questions of Bulgaria's socio-economic development. He emphasized that the state leadership had no reason to be discontented with the way this country was developing. The rates of economic growth are high and stable. The material and cultural welfare of the people is rising.

Mr Todor Zhivkov pointed out that the country's leadership was attaching paramount importance to the economic mechanism. To achieve this end, a new economic approach has been developed and applied. New labour code is being created. Measures are outlined to raise the role of the workteam as an owner of the socialist property. The problems of quality are always in the centre of attention, they will also be the theme of the National BCP conference next March.

Mr Todor Zhivkov said "All that is obedient to our striving to make our economy ever more efficient by opening the way to the intensive factors of economic development, of the ample use of the achievements of techno-scientific progress, so that we can be able on this basis to give a fresh and strong impetus to building up the socialist society in Bulgaria.

The Bulgarian top leader elaborated on the improvement of the political system in this country. The efforts are channelled into the further unfolding of socialist democracy, at creating ever better conditions for real and active participation of every Bulgarian citizen in resolving the public affairs.

Further Mr Todor Zhivkov touched on some international problems. He defined the present situation in the world as "uneasy and heavy with danger for peace". Dwelling on the recent Madrid meeting the Bulgarian leader emphasized that Bulgaria welcomed the unanimous approval of a final document which could give an impetus to healing the climate in Europe. "But unfrotunately", he added, "we cannot overlook the fact that parallel with the Madrid trends other trends still continue to exist in international life, that there are forces whose actions are lacking political realism and the responsibility for mankind's fate".

Mr Todor Zhivkov reminded the proposals [as received] of the Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, confirmed the further developed in the declaration of the Moscow meeting of July this year, which could lead Europe and the world out of the deadlock of the arms race.

Mr Todor Zhivkov also dwelt on Bulgaria's foreign political activity. "Quite naturally, our efforts are pointed to the Balkan region in the first place. We are trying to consolidate and develop the good-neighbourly relations with all Balkan peoples, we sincerely wish and work for a calm atmosphere in the Balkans. Led by this noble goal, we raised a proposal from the rostrum of the 12th congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party for signing a code of good-neighbourly relations with all Balkan states. I would also like to recall our proposal for turning the Balkans into a zone free from nuclear weapons," Mr Zhivkov stressed. In conclusion Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasized Bulgaria's readiness to develop and expand her relations with all states in the world irrespective of their socio-political systems. He stressed "We are deeply convinced that the economic, techno-scientific and cultural cooperation among peoples serves the cause of peace and social progress."

A speech was delivered by the doyen of the diplomatic corps, Jaroslav Hejna, Czechoslovakia's ambassador.

Zhivkov Meets Diplomats

AU161527 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] The traditional meeting of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, with foreign diplomatic mission chiefs accredited in Bulgaria is taking place in Smolyan today. Around lunchtime, thousands of citizens, young boys and girls, with exceptionally cordial greetings welcomed our first party and state leader and the officials accompanying him at the square facing the local national theater. A festive meeting was held in the presence of the diplomats at which Comrade Todor Zhivkov inaugurated the new center of the town. In the afternoon a meeting was held at the headquarters of the okrug party committee at which Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the diplomats were briefed by Atanas Atanasov, first secretary of the okrug party committee, on the historical and cultural achievements of Smolyan as well as on the working people's successes in building the okrug's socioeconomic development.

More on Diplomat Meeting

AU161843 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Ginka Shishkova, our special correspondent reports the following: This afternoon the citizens of Smolyan greeted dear guests: Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and leaders of diplomatic missions accredited in Sofia were here on a visit. The Comrades Grisha Filipov, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Todor Bozhinov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Naydenov, [as heard] Dimitur Stanishev, and Kiril Zarev were also among those present. Greeted by the okrug leaders in the Pamporovo health resort Comrade Todor Zhivkov was introduced to the chiefs of diplomatic missions and their spouses. In opening the new center in the town of Smolyan Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out the great contribution of construction workers and architects in building this modern, architectural project. Not only the okrug, but our entire country can be proud of it, he stated.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the diplomats, and the officials accompanying them visited the okrug pioneer home, named after Lyudmila Zhivkova, which is a contact center with the "Banner of Peace" organization, established for the purpose of introducing the new modern requirements of the integration of education, science, and culture. At the town cultural complex the guests visited a general art exhibition "Rodopa" and the museum of historical development of the Rodope region from ancient times to the present. In the new building of the Rodope Dramatic Theater a folklore performance was given with the participation of professional and amateur groups. At this moment Comrade Todor Zhivkov is giving a dinner in honor of the leaders of diplomatic missions accredited in Bulgaria and their spouses at the Smolyan hotel restaurant.

Zhivkov, Diplomats End Talks

AU181430 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] The traditional meeting between Comrade Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, and the chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited in our country has ended. This meeting represented a contribution to the expansion and intensification of friendly relations and cooperation between Bulgaria and all other states. At this meeting it was once more expressed that a mutual wish exists to live in peace and understanding and in friendship and comradeship. It was pointed out that Bulgaria strives to develop and consolidate good-neighborly relations with the Balkan countries, as well as to expand its cooperation with all states in the world, regardless of their sociopolitical system.

Today, the second day of the diplomats' meeting, was devoted to further inspection of the Smolyan Okrug and in particular of the ore mining industry of the area. Numerous working people in Rudozem enthusiastically greeted the first party and state leader, the diplomats, as well as Comrades Grisha Filipov, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Todor Bozhinov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, and Kiril Zarev. The guests visited the Rudozem ore-enriching factory and were briefed on the ore mining development, as well as on the enrichment processes. Comrade Todor Zhivkov showed particular interst in the introduction of new technological methods, in the level of production and in the opportunities for further raising this level. Comrade Zhivkov was briefed on the work of the joint group of Bulgarian and Soviet specialists in creating a highly productive, modern [word indistinct], on the prospects of mining and ore-enriching in this okrug, particularly with regard to the Ermolechen ore deposit.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov held a friendly meeting with Heroes of Socialist Labor, medal winners, and frontranking workers in production, ore mining, and mining construction, as well as with participants in a competition for the Eighth 5-Year Plan period in honor of the 1,300th state anniversary. Comrade Todor Zhivkov talked to the workers, asking them about their training and life, their achievements in this profession, which demand great manly courage, and their families and way of life. Comrade Todor Zhivkov wished the miners and their families good health, new successes in their work, happiness, and prosperity. The wives of the chiefs of diplomatic missions visited the village of Shiroka Luka today where they inspected an architectural folklore and ethnographic reservation. The okrug leadership gave a luncheon in the Pamporovo health resort for the chiefs of diplomatic missions and their spouses.

ZHIVKOV AT DRAGOYCHEVA BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

AU201847 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1730 GMT on 20 September 1983 carries a 5-minute report by correspondent Lambrevski from Byala Slatina on the celebration of the 85th birthday of Tsola Dragoycheva, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and honorary chairman of the Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship All-National Committee. Correspondent Lambrevski reports that the meeting took place in the new Palace of Culture of the town and adds: "With exceptional warmth and cordiality the audience welcomed the presence of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, who was greeted with applause. He was accompanied by Comrades Pencho Kubadinski, Stoyan Karadzhov, Georgi Atanasov, and other party and state leaders. Comrade Tsola Dragoycheva, whose birthday is being celebrated, was among the official guests."

Dragan Eftimov, first secretary of the Byala Slatina town party committee, is reported reading a greeting address to Tsola Dragoycheva, pointing out her achievements as a party functionary. A recorded excerpt of this speech follows, in which Eftimov says, inter alia: "The name and deeds of Comrade Tsola Dragoycheva are inseparably linked to the name and deeds of the BCP and its heroic history."

Correspondent Lambrevski further summarizes Dragan Eftimov's address, enumerating Tsola Dragoycheva's decorations and awards presented to her for "her loyal services to the party and people."

Correspondent Lambrevski continues as follows: "The greeting letter from Comrade Todor Zhivkov to Tsola Dragoycheva was greeted with warmth and cordiality by those present. This letter points out the great contribution made by Comrade Tsola Dragoycheva to the triumph of communist ideas, to the struggle against facism and capitalism, and in building a socialist society in our country."

Representatives of various organizations from Byala Slatina and from all over the country are reported congratulating Dragoycheva.

Tsola Dragoycheva is also reported speaking and expressing her gratitude to the party which "educated her as a loyal fighter." She also expresses her gratitude to her comrades in arms and the Soviet Union, "inspirer of our victories and loyal protector of peace and socialism."

A monument to Tsola Dragoycheva is unveiled during the celebration.

ZHIVKOV VISITS ARMAND HAMMER ART EXHIBILITON

AU191818 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] On 19 September Comrade Todor Zhivkov visited and reviewed with interest the exhibition "Five Centuries of Art Masterpieces' from the personal collection of Dr Armand Hammer, noted representative of the U.S. business circles and chairman of the Occidental Petroleum Corporation. The exhibition is taking place at Sofia's National Art Gallery. Comrade Todor Zhivkov was accompanied by Comrade Georgyi Yordanov.

ASENOV WRITES ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY IN USSR PAPER

For an article by Colonel General Mircho Asenov, Bulgarian deputy national defense minister, published in Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 9 September, under the rubric "9 September Is Bulgaria's National Holiday--Freedom Day," entitled "Toward New Victories," see the Eastern Europe section of the 21 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

PROPRIETY OF NEW YORK AS UN SITE QUESTIONED

AU201355 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Sep 83 p 4

[Julius P. Loerincz article in the "Word on Events" column: "They Are Replacing Law With the Law of the Jungle"]

[Excerpts] The course taken by the American Government authorities -- which have made it impossible for Andrey Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR minister of foreign affairs to arrive in New York for the 38th UN General Assembly session as head of the Soviet delegation -- is not only an unheard-of violation of the principles of international law, it is simultaneously a political step that has frozen Soviet-American relations even more and has cast a black cloud over the approaching UN negotiations.

In another of his Saturday radio speeches President Ronald Reagan stressed that, in relation to the Soviet Union, his government regards the "continuation of the American program of the development of force" as the most effective means. In other words, this means an escalation of feverish armament which, together with the maintenance of American armed forces, will require budgetary means amounting to more than $280 billion in the next fiscal year.

This clearly destructive line taken by the U.S. Government is being kept psychologically alive by Washington with the aid of the hysterical campaign stirred up in connection with the provocative, deliberate invasion of Soviet airspace by a South Korean airplane -- where the violator's flight was stopped by Soviet air-defense forces after a 2 and 1/2-hour flight -- an invasion organized by American intelligence institutions. In this atmosphere the U.S. Government has even refused to provide security guarantees for the head of the Soviet delegations, and has not guaranteed to ensure the arrival and landing of his airplane at New York's civil airports, either. The only thing it was equal to in its absolutely unacceptable official statement on the whole matter was to claim that the U.S. representatives, "were just about to" start negotiating with the Soviet representatives, but in fact they were systematically refusing to do so, and that the Soviet airplane could perhaps land at some American military airport.

Disregarding the fact that we have here also an arrogant attitude toward the person of Andrey Gromyko, who, as the Soviet Union's ambassador to Washington during the years of World War II, played a prominent role in drawing the two countries closer to each other and in shaping the antifascist allied cooperation, and who also led the Soviet delegation toward the end of 1944 at the trilateral Soviet-American-British negotiations in Dumbarton Oaks, which dealt in particular with the principles of the future United Nations, disregarding all this, we have here a gross violation of the accords on the prerogatives and immunities of the United Nations itself, and also those of the representatives of its member-countries.

The basic UN documents unambiguously state that the representatives of member-states, their advisors and experts all enjoy immunity for the period in which they execute their functions and also on their way to and from the place where the session is held. And they enjoy it regardless of relations between the UN member-states and the United States. The same stipulations are contained in the agreement on the prerogatives and immunities of the UN Headquarters in New York, which was signed on 26 June 1947 by the UN secretary general, and the U.S. secretary of state.

True, even during the years of the "cold war," as well as later, it became apparent time and again that the United States does not respect the aforementioned stipulations of international law.

The repeated attacks against the members of diplomatic missions of many states, including the USSR, Cuba, other socialist countries, certain Arab states, and so forth, as well as the latest disgraceful instance of obvious unwillingness, and one can even say extortion, in connection with the need to ensure the security of the head of the Soviet delegation at the 38th UN General Assembly session, all pose the urgent question, which has already been voiced time and again in the past: Is the United States a suitable place for the UN headquarters? -- because the United States is not fulfilling the basic legal commitments that the American Government has undetaken to fulfill! Law is being replaced in the United States by the law of the jungle also in the sphere of international relations, and we can see sufficient examples of this not only on American territory, but also -- for instance -- in the Middle East or Central America.

In Mount Vernon in the U.S. state of Virginia, the crypt where the first American President George Washington is buried bears his Farewell Message. In it he spoke in favor of cooperation based on equal rights between states, and he sharply condemned the policy of the hegemony of some countries over other countries. He reocmmended that his successors cultivate "harmonious relations between nations, free of prejudices." The government authorities in the capital, which bears the name of this great American, have forgotten his political legacy. The policy of unprejudiced cooperation has been replaced by an ossified anticommunism, by an overwhelming longing for world hegemony, by a policy of acting from the positions of strength and ruthless arbitrariness which, in a world filled with the destructive nuclear force, enhances uncertainty, tension, and the threat of nuclear catastophe. The events of literally every day underscore the importance of a systematic mobilization of all progressive and honest peace forces against the American imperialist lawlessness and diktat.

JOINT CSSR-ECUADOR COMMUNIQUE ISSUED 15 SEP

AU171351 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Sep 83 p 6

[Text] Prague, 14 Sep (CTK) -- A joint communique was issued at the conclusion of the official visit to the CSSR of Luis Valencia Rodriguez, Ecuadoran minister of foreign relations, which states:

Luis Valencia Rodriguez, minister of foreign relations of the Republic of Ecuador, stayed in the CSSR on 11-14 September 1983 on an official visit at the invitation of Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs.

During his visit the Ecuadoran minister was received by Gustav Husak, CSSR president, and by Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier. He also met Bohumil Urban, CSSR minister of foreign trade; and Milan Klusak, minister of culture in the Czech Socialist Republic. He laid wreaths at the Grave of the Unknown Soldier and at the Simon Bolivar monument in Prague.

In a cordial atmosphere the two ministers assessed the main issues concerning bilateral relations and the international situation.

They stated that relations between Educador and Czechoslovakia are developing in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding and that they have recently intensified in various spheres, even though not all possibilities of their further development have been exhausted.

They confirmed their resolve to continue consolidating and deepening these relations, and the wish to assist the advance of cooperation between the two countries on the basis of mutual respect, bilateral advantage, and noninterference in internal affairs.

The two ministers expressed gratification over the signing of the cultural agreement which took place during the negotiations, and which will make possible a further, better mutual knowledge, and enrich the spiritual values of the Czechoslovak and Ecuadoran people. They underscored the significance of the archeological exhibition "Ecuador -- The Treasures of the Past," which was shown this June in Prague, and expressed interest in concretizing the program of future exchange in the spheres of culture and education.

They agreed on intensifying and expanding mutual cooperation via the development of trade exchange and a diversification of exports and on expanding industrial, technical, and scientific cooperation in all spheres of common interests with the aim of appropriately utilizing their own resources. For this reason they underscored with gratification the results of the Fourth Session of the Joint Czechoslovak-Ecuadoran Commission, which took place in parallel with the visit of the Ecuadoran minister of foreign relations in Prague; and spoke in favor of granting full political support to the practical application of its conclusions and goals.

The two ministers expressed the intention to conclude in the near future a consular agreement between the two countries and an agreement on cooperation between the Czechoslovak Radio and the National Radio of Ecuador, in view of the fact that negotiations in this respect had reached an advanced stage.

They exchanged opinions on the main international problems which are currently confronting mankind, and emphasized the resolve of their governments to contribute yet more effectively toward consolidating the process of detente and toward resolving the complicated and controversial problems of contemporary international life through negotiations.

They again expressed their support for the principles and goals contained in the UN Charter, particularly those on the equality and sovereignty of states, on the nations' right to self-determination, on noninterference in internal affairs, and on respect for states' territorial integrity and international cooperation.

They identified themselves with the principle of conscientiously fulfilling the commitments following from the international treaties that are valid according to the generally recognized principles and norms of international law and of the peaceful solution of conflicts. They condemned all forms of aggression and the threat of the use of force in international relations, and in this spirit they spoke against all attempts to violate the territorial integrity of other countries; simultaneously they underscored the principle of the invalidity of acquiring territory by force.

They confirmed the commitment to observe the principles of respecting human rights contained in the General Declaration of the United Nations, in the Pact of Political and Civil Rights, and the Pact of Cultural, Social, and Economic Rights.

The Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs stressed the significance of the Political Delcaration adopted at the Prague session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warasw Pact member states this January and provided information on the meeting this June of the socialist countries' leading party and state representatives in Moscow. In this connection, he drew attention to the dangerous consequences which the deployment of new American intermediate-range missiles in some countries of Western Europe would have for peace in Europe and in the world at large. He deplored that the NATO side has not yet given a concrete answer to the proposed treaty on refraining from the use of military force and maintaining relations of peace between the member countries of the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

The Czechoslovak minister reported on the results of the Madrid meeting of representatives of the participating states in the CSCE. He expressed the conviction that the adoption of the comprehensive and balanced final document will contribute to strengthening the process of detente, security, and the development of cooperation not only in Europe, but throughout the world. He stressed the extraordinary significance of the forthcoming conference on measures strengthening confidence and security and on disarmament in Europe.

The Ecuadoran minister of foreign relations briefed the Czechoslovak minister on the present state of the territorial problem between Ecuador and Peru and on the continuing endeavor of the Ecuadoran Government to find a just and peaceful settlement of this dispute.

The two ministers reemphasized the need to adopt specific measures for halting the arms race and bringing about general disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament, as well as measures for preventing the use of military force, eliminating hotbeds of tension, and settling all conflicts troubling the world by peaceful means. They expressed the conviction that there does not exist any bilateral, regional, or world problem that cannot be resolved justly and peacefully.

They agreed that the solution of the present crisis in Central America is possible only on the basis of respect for the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of all countries of this region and must ensure conditions for their independent and comprehensive development in the social, political, and economic fields free of external interference or pressure and in accordance with the wishes and the will of the peoples of this region.

They voiced their support for the Contadora Group, which is trying to avert the threat of a regional war in Central America and whose activity can significantly contribute to preserving peace in this region.

They demand that the issue of the Malvinas be speedily and justly resolved, on the basis of UN resolutions.

They expressed their deep concern over the development of the situation in the Middle East and stressed that the interest of peace and security requires a speedy solution of this situation on the basis of resolutions adopted by the Security Council and the General Assembly of the UN.

They expressed the conviction that a solution of the problems of Southeast Asia by means of a dialogue of all interested countries and a transformation of this region into a region of peace, stability, and good relations will contribute to improving the international atmosphere.

They expressed satisfaction with the results achieved at the last summit meeting of nonaligned countries in New Delhi and believe that they have positively contributed to strengthening peace and international security.

The two sides reaffirmed their support for the principles and goals of the Charter of the Economic Rights and Obligations of States and jointly stressed that they consider it essential to hold global talks on this problem in the near future, within the framework of the United Nations. Equally, they voiced their support for the idea of establishing a new international economic order by reconstructing international economic relations on just and democratic foundations.

They affirmed the sovereign right of every state to use its own natural wealth and resources in keeping with its national interests, free of any external obstacles and for the benefit of the economic and social development of the country.

The two sides stressed the importance of every country implementing a policy that would contribute to balancing out the considerable lack of equilibrium in world trade, eliminating obstructions in the fiscal sphere, and removing protectionist policies harming the interests of developing countries.

They expressed their deep concern over the economic crisis and its negative consequences, especially for the developing countries, and over its impact on the living conditions of the people of these countries. In this connection, they expressed the conviction that cooperation among all countries, regardless of their social system, aids their development and is in keeping with the interests of their peoples.

In conclusion, the two ministers agreed to hold regular annual consultations and to exchange information at the level of high officials of the ministries of foreign affairs.

In concluding his official visit to the CSSR, Luis Valencia Rodriguez, minister of foreign relations of Ecuador, conveyed thanks to Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, for the manifestations of friendly interest and solidarity accorded to him by the people and the Government of Czechoslovakia. At the same time, he cordially invited him to pay an official visit to Ecuador. Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek accepted the invitation with thanks. The date of the visit will be arranged through diplomatic channels, after bilateral consultations.

CHNOUPEK HOLDS TALKS WITH SOVIET CHARGE

LD192329 Bratislave Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek today received in Cernin Palace in Prague (?Murat Kuznetsov), the charge d'affaires of the Soviet embassy in Czechoslovakia. In a cordial and comradely talk they discussed some questions of Czeschoslovak-Soviet cooperation and topical issues of the current international situation.

CHNOUPEK MEETS FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL

LD170254 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, today received in Prague (Bertrand Dufourcq), director for Europe in the French Ministry of External Relations. They discussed questions of further developing security and cooperation in Europe following the Madrid meeting and the prospects for Czechoslovak-French relations.

LACO MEETS AUSTRIAN DEPUTY PREMIER STEGER

LD150945 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Austria -- Karol Laco, deputy federal premier, met today Norbert Steger, Austrian vice chancellor. At the meeting the representatives of both countries discussed the development of neighborly political and economic relations.

TRVALA SCORES PARTY FUNCTIONARIES' ABERRATIONS

AU191347 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Sep 83 p 3

[Speech by Vladimir Trvala, head of the CPSL Central Committee Political-Organizational Department, at the 14 September Bratislava session of the CPSL Central Committee]

[Excerpts] Along with improving the quality of the party's membership base we must more thoroughly guide the process of its numerical growth. This applies, in particular, to the new branches, such as robotics, microelectronics, biochemistry and so forth. We must consistently implement the principle that not only the party organizations but also the leading workers in science and research are responsible for shaping a socialist profile of gifted persons and entire collectives -- professionally, morally, and in civil and world outlook matters. We must prepare for membership and enroll in the party those who not only want to become party members but whom the party needs, and who are capable of taking upon themselves the obligations arising for a member of the Communist Party from the party statutes.

The annual party meetings and party conferences have shown that political and ideological approaches are often absent in the work of party bodies and organizations and in our life in general. This can be illustrated not only by examples such as religiousness, yielding to rumors and all kinds of moods, or the unsocialist way of life of some functionaries. The absence of political and ideological aspects can, above all, exert direct influence on the economic sphere and scientific-technical development.

We criticize individuals because their actual deeds and attitudes are not always commensurate with the reveolutionary spirit of the present and moral standards of a Communist. A lenient attitude to shortcomings, even when concerning only a single person, causes great political and moral damage, upsets party unity, and the Leninist principles of its life. It is a direct manifestation of opportunism in practice. This must not be tolerated. In this connection, we must stress gain that correct intra-party relations and intra-party democracy are of fundamental importance. We must create an atmosphere in which people speak openly at meetings, to a person's face and not behind his back. In no managerial and work collective, and all the less so in a party organization, must individuals be allowed to wield unrestrained power and to develop -- as a result -- a haughty, arrogant, and sectarian attitude not only to rank-and-file Communists but to nonmembers of the party as well. The lessons from the crisis development clearly document the consequences of a disturbed relationship between the party and the masses. The CPCZ Central Committee sessions and Comrade Husak constantly emphasize the role of criticism and self-criticism and pillory many shortcomings, instances of irresponsibility, and wasteful handling of state resources. Such negative features upset the trust of the masses in the party and are, therefore, inadmissible. That is also why the letter of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee to party organizations must be implemented in practice.

'DIVERSE VIEWS' IN COMMUNIST JOURNAL NOTED

AU100851 Prague TRIBUNA No 37 in Czech 14 Sep 83 p 3

[Article by Pavel Auersperg, representative of the CPCZ Central Committee in and executive secretary of the editorial office of PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM: "An International Platform of Communists; Important Anniversary of the Journal PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM']

[Excerpts] PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM, as a publication of many fraternal parties, also reflects in its pages their heterogeneous experience, and this results, understandably, in diverse views on some problems. However, our experience at the same time shows that overcoming rather than deepening these diverse positions and strengthening rather than weakening the communist parties' cooperation is possible solely and exclusively on the basis of the principles of internationalism, which are the journal's internal law.

These norms include the equal rights of all fraternal parties to take part in the journal's work, mutual comradely respect, noninterference in internal affairs, and a responsible perception of the common interests of the international communist movement. The observance of these norms makes it possible for the journal to find a correct class orientation in the complex events and processes taking place in the world at present and the necessary answers to arising problems.

REPORT STRESSES UNIONS' INTERNAL DEMOCRACY

LD150333 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] A 2-day plenary session of the Central Council of Trade Unions, which opened today in Prague, is dealing with efforts to strengthen commitment and improve the activity of trade unions in fulfilling the conclusions of the 10th All-Trade Union Congress.

A report by the Presidium delivered by Frantisek Brabenec, secretary of the Central Council of Trade Unions, points out that the urgency of the qualitatively new problems of economic and social development in current conditions calls for a much more determined fulfilment of the basic goals set out by the 10th All-Trade Union Congress, and for wide-scale development of the role and joint responsibility of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement in the further development of our socialist society.

The report drew attention, among other things, to the fact that a large number of primary organizations are still disregarding the statute of the revolutionary trade union movement, violating its clearly-delineated principles of internal trade union democracy, and failing to create the appropriate conditions and opportunities for the active participation of its members.

It frequently happens, said Comrade Brabenec, that the matters brought up by factory committees for discussion at members' meetings are different from those brought up by collectives in informal discussions. This means that there is either an insufficient knowledge of the views and needs, as well as the justified demands, of the working people, or a lack of courage on the part of factory committees in tabling for discussions at members' meetings the pressing problems of the life and work of the trade union collectives.

The report went on to stress the irreplaceable role of the individual trade unions, and their social joint responsibility for the results in the various industrial branches of the national economy. In this connection it paid tribute to the efforts of the trade unions to achieve, in cooperation with the economic bodies, more substantial use of methods of counter-planning in drawing up annual plans.

Frantisek Brabenec, secretary of the Central Council of Trade Unions, then spoke in detail about the draft plan of activity of the movement for next year, on the basis of which, and with due regard to specific conditions and requirements, the plan of activity in each primary trade union organization will be worked out.

CUBAN, VIETNAMESE WORKERS GIVEN TU RIGHTS

AU191707 Prague PRACE in Czech 14 Sep 83 p 3

[Rene Petrak article in the column entitled "Prior to Handing Over the New Certificate of Membership in the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement (ROH)": "Is the Membership of Foreigners Temporarily Employed in the CSSR and Organized in Other Trade Unions Recognized for ROH Membership?"; passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] In keeping with the agreement concluded between the Central Trade Union Council (URO) and the Center of Cuban Working People in 1979, the Cuban employees who had been members of Cuban trade unions prior to being employed in the CSSR continue their membership in the ROH on the basis of their membership card which they must submit. On the basis of this card, the ROH factory committee issues them an ROH membership card and registers them in its files. THE TIME SPENT AS A CUBAN TRADE UNION MEMBER IS RECOGNIZED FOR THE TIME OF ROH MEMBERSHIP. THE TIME OF ROH MEMBERSHIP IS RECOGNIZED FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE CUBAN TRADE UNIONS.

The Cuban employees who had not been members of Cuban trade unions prior to starting work in Czechoslovak organizations can be accepted as ROH members on the basis of an application and on the approval of an ROH factory organization meeting.

According to an agreement between the URO and the Vietnamese Trade Union Federation, concluded in 1982, the Vietnamese employees come to the CSSR as members of the trade union federation. After their arrival they continue their membership in the ROH on the basis of their membership card, or a confirmation of their membership issued by the Vietnamese Trade Union Federation, which they must submit. On the basis of these documents the ROH factory committee issues them an ROH membership card and registers them in its files. THE TIME OF MEMBERSHIP IN THE VIETNAMESE TRADE UNIONS IS RECOGNIZED FOR THE TIME OF MEMBERSHIP IN THE ROH; THE TIME OF MEMBERSHIP IN THE ROH IS RECOGNIZED FOR THE TIMES OF MEMBERSHIP IN THE VIETNAMESE TRADE UNIONS.

The agreement between the URO and the Center of Cuban Working People was published in ZPRAVODAJ No 5 in 1979, and the agreement between the URO and the Vietnamese Trade Union Federation was published in ZPRAVODAJ No 10 in 1982.

The acceptance of other foreign employees temporarily employed in the CSSR into the ROH is handled on an individual basis, on the basis of an application submitted, discussed, and approved, according to the ROH statutes. In such cases the ROH membership is registered from the moment of joining the ROH.

TALKS ON TRAINING VIETNAMESE APPRENTICES

AU191325 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Sep 83 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Contacts" column; "Guest From the SRV"]

[Text] Miloslav Boda, CSSR minister of labor and social affairs, yesterday received Nguyen Hong Long, chairman of the SRV's State Committee for Vocational Training. During their talk they discussed the further professional training of Vietnamese apprentices in Czechoslovak organizations.

PITRA ADDRESSES PEACE RALLY IN OPAVA

LD112018 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Frantisek Pitra, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, spoke at a peace rally and harvest festival celebrations in Opava today. He stressed that the harvest festival is held this year in an atmosphere of proud results of the harvest and in an atmosphere of determination to contribute with all efforts to the building of socialism and the preservation of world peace. He said determination to still further deepen Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship is linked with our longing for a just life in peace. In the interest of further development of society it is necessary to further increase the efficiency of our national economy and to preserve the renewed dynamics of its development in the future.

Comrade Frantisek Pitra paid tribute to the positive results of our agriculture, above all to the fact that this year we have achieved the best harvest of basic cereals in our history. He said at the same time that the achieved results must not lead to complacency. And the task for the immediate future is to smoothly enter the autumn stage of agricultural work, to successfully complete the gathering of remaining crops, and to ensure the timely sowing of winter crops. The fulfillment of demanding tasks in the remaining 2 years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, which aim at increasing our self-sufficiency in food production, demands the strengthening and improvement of relations in the entire agro-industrial complex, the unity of interests and efforts of all its sections and the further support of society. The success of our plans depends on concrete deeds, honest and good quality work.

Frantisek Pitra, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, speaking at the peace and harvest festival celebrations in Opava, said at the end of his address that this is the only way toward consistent implementation of the program of the 16th party congress, toward increasing our contribution to the great struggle which we are waging, together with the Soviet Union, for the preservation of world peace.

FISCHER REPORT ON GDR'S 10TH ANNIVERSARY IN UN

AU152000 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Sep 83 p 3

[Report on GDR's 10-year UN membership presented by Oskar Fischer, GDR minister for foreign affairs, at the GDR State Council meeting in Berlin on 12 September]

[Text] A decade ago, on 18 September 1973, the GDR was admitted to the United Nations as the 133d member at the 28th meeting of the UN General Assembly in New York. Thus the political realities were taken into account which had developed as a result of World War II and of the postwar events in the center of Europe.

By joining the United Nations the GDR solemnly undertook the obligation to always conscientiously meet the responsibility resulting from the UN Charter.

The joint declaration of the SED Central Committee Politburo and the Council of Ministers on the admittance of the GDR to the United Nations stressed that now the main thing is "to fully utilize the more favorable possibilities resulting from the equal position of the GDR in international life.

"In this context it is not overlooked that in the future as well every step toward strengthening international security, toward disarmament and toward eliminating colonialism will meet the fierce resistance of international reaction. But the stable solid development in the GDR, the united strength of the community of socialist states, and the further change of the balance of power in the world legally connected with that form reliable guarantees for good results also in the future." Any one of these statements has been confirmed by the course of events.

Always Acted in the Interest of the Peoples

The 2 years of membership in the two presidencies of the Security Council in 1980-81 were doubtlessly a climax in its work in the United Nations. At an extraordinarily important position in the UN Organization, the GDR has shown a sense of responsibility and constructiveness, and contributed to the decisions of the Security Council in the interest of the peoples. In the course of its membership the GDR was repeatedly elected to important functions. Thus, as a vice president of the 31st meeting of the UN General Assembly, as chairman of the Special Political Committee, as vice president of the Economic and Social Council, as president of the UN Economic Commission for Europe, and as chairman of the Special Committee for the Charter of the United Nations and the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization, as well as in other bodies of the UN system, it significantly contributed to ensuring that the UN organs adopted decisions that serve peace and cooperation.

The international importance of the GDR is reflected in the trust and friendship which it receives as an active and consistent co-struggler in the struggle for peace, for arms limitation and disarmament, against colonialism, racism, and apartheid, and for social progress. It is also expressed in the respected position of the GDR as an efficient, reliable partner of peaceful coexistence among states of diverse social orders.

The collective efforts of the community of socialist states for peace, security, detente, and equal cooperation as well as the corresponding direct activities of the socialist state serve the implementation of the aims of the United Nations as laid down in Article 1 of the UN Charter:

-- preservation of world peace and international security,

-- development of friendly relations among nations, and

-- international cooperation.

The appearance and votes of the GDR in the UN General Assembly, in the Main Political Committee of the UNGA, or in the UN Disarmament Commission are determined by the will to contribute to implementing these aims out of a socialist, deeply humanistic perspective.

To Check the Imperialist Course of Intensive Armament

The GDR was not only always guided by the aims and principles of the UN Charter, but it is also undertaking every effort to strengthen the United Nations and defend its Charter. It proceeds from the fact that the Charter has withstood the test of time and forms an essential basis for a peaceful coexistence of states of diverse social orders. For these reasons the GDR consistently opposes all attempts to revise the UN Charter.

Inadequacies and weaknesses of the United Nations have their cause not in the Charter but in the lack of will of imperialist states to pursue a policy in agreement with the principles of the UN Charter. To strictly pursue and keep to these principles remains the key to increasing the efficiency of the organization.

To exhaust on an international basis all possibilities to promote peace, disarmament, and detente is today more urgent than ever before. Together with all political and social forces of good will and reason, the GDR is undertaking every effort to check imperialist intensive armament and confrontation and thus the growing threat of a nuclear inferno. Both in the past and now, in the considerably aggravated conflict of the two opposing lines in world policy, our action is based on our republic's clear, reasonable foreign political concept looking for peace and understanding. It concentrates on:

-- the struggle for preserving and stabilizing peace, for arms limitation and disarmament, in particular, in the nuclear field, and for peaceful conditions which gurantee a swifter general prosperity;

-- the support of the struggle of the peoples for national liberation and social progress, the solution of conflicts by peaceful means; and

-- the consistent implementation of the peaceful coexistence of states of diverse social orders.

10th Party Congress Peace Concept of High Topicality

For the GDR the most important thing has been and will remain to contribute to preventing a new round of the nuclear arms race that would further complicate the world situation. The dangerous military and political consequences which the deployment of new American missile weapons in the countries of Western Europe would have illustrate the great topicality of the peace concept of the 10th SED Congress. It unites the constructive steps to securing peace with that which is necessary for the military defense of our socialist homeland.

With its signature on the Prague Declaration in January and on the Moscow joint statement of the heads of party and state of socialist countries in June this year, and the activities resulting from them, the GDR is cooperating in collective socialist peace initiatives that can stop the arms race and achieve concrete progress toward disarmament and for strengthening international trust and improving the international situation. The main thing here is to utilize the possibilities of the United Nations in the struggle against the planned deployment of new nuclear first-strike weapons of the United States in Western Europe. The activity of the GDR representative in UN bodies as well as in the Geneva Disarmament Commission contributes to making clear the dangerous threat to European security posed by the deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles. The recent proposals of Comrade Y.V. Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on preventing a nuclear confrontation on the European Continent and on the renunciation of using force in and from space demonstrate the determination of the USSR to leave nothing undone to end the arms race and avert the danger of a nuclear catstrophe.

To have all these initiatives listened to and take effect -- this is for the GDR one of its most important tasks in the UN system, too.

Countries of Socialism and Nonaligned States Have Much in Common

The struggle of the GDR against the imperialist intensive armament and confrontation policy, for armament limitation and disarmament, for a military balance with as few soldiers and weapons as possible is closely linked with the interests and activities of the countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. The work in the United Nations strengthens the anti-imperialist cooperation to preserve and stabilize peace and promote the development of social-economic progress. In the United Nations the name of the GDR means: a clear position against the imperialist aggression and interference policy, support for self-determination and independence, against suppression and exploitation, for a new democratic international economic order. The decisions of the Seventh Summit Meeting of the Movement of Nonaligned States in New Delhi demonstrate the great extent of joint interests and views in the positions of the countries of socialism and the nonaligned states. In this way they promote an even closer cooperation within the framework of the United Nations.

In the struggle to eliminate the conflict and tension on the political path of negotiations, the GDR also in the United Nations, stands firmly at the side of these countries. The imperialist policy of fanning tensions does not only endanger the peoples of the corresponding regions, but to an increasing extent, also world peace. This is demonstrated in the Middle East as well as in the south of Africa, in Central America, and the Caribbean. With realistic proposals for comprehensive, just, and thus lasting solutions, the socialist countries are working in the UN system to eliminate international sources of danger and at the same time are supporting the right of the peoples to decide on and dispose of their political and economic development and their resources independently without interference from outside. The GDR is making its contribution to this.

Imperialism Massively Abuses Human Rights

The manifold character of the initiatives of the socialist German state in the United Nations and how much they meet the demand of the UN Charter for "respect for human rights and basic freedoms for all without differences of race, society, language, and religion" is, last but not least, demonstrated by the activities of the GDR at the side of its fraternal countries against the massive violations of human rights by imperialism, colonialism, racism, and fascism.

The initiative of the GDR against Nazi, facist, and neofascist activities with which it meets its responsibility as an antifascist state on German soil must be seen in this light. Led by the knowledge that the beginnings must be thwarted, the GDR considers it indispensible to even more resolutely oppose the extremist forces of war and hatred among nations. The recent bloody deeds of fascist terror, for instance in El Salvador, Chile, or in South Africa, and the propagation of Nazi and fascist ideas in the capitalist countries underline the topical character of this demand.

Life itself confirms the correctness of the foreign political course of the GDR, which it consistently continues by strictly implementing the UN Charter at the side of its allies. The GDR foreign policy, its socialist diplomacy will always with all their strength support the universal strengthening of the GDR and the community of socialist states, and on this basis a powerful alliance of all reasonable forces in the world against imperialist adventurism and the danger of war.

Confrontation Poisoning the Climate Must Be Prevented.

The peace-commanding strength of socialism and its international actions, the growing worldwide activation of the peace forces give us the certainty that a way out of the aggravated international situation can be found. The key for that is the political will of all states for peaceful cooperation on equal terms for all. To increase this will in the system of international relations is a foreign political task of particular topicality on this anniversary of our state's UN membership.

The activities of the GDR in the United Nations and in international life in general are marked by the intention to achieve a balance of interests with patience and good will and prevent confrontation poisoning the climate -- as is dictated by the spirit and letter of the UN Charter.

TRADE PROTOCOL FOR 1984 SIGNED WITH KAMPUCHEA

AU171623 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Sep 83 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Wednesday [14 Sep] in Berlin the protocol on goods exchange between the GDR and the People's Republic of Kampuchea for 1984 was concluded and signed by Eugen Kattner, deputy minister for foreign trade, and Thong Chan [name as published], deputy minister of trade. It provides for continuing the import of natural rubber from Kampuchea. Moreover, the GDR is importing leaf tobacco and tropical wood.

Kampuchea gets chemical products for the processing of natural rubber from the GDR, as well as pesticides, facilities for the textile industry, and trucks.

Present at the signing were Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Soelle, minister of foreign trade; and Ros Chuun, ambassador of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

STOPH TO VISIT SFRY END OF SEPTEMBER

AU191235 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, will pay an official friendship visit to the SFRY at the end of September at the invitation of Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council.

EVANGELICAL SYNOD WARNS AGAINST EUROMISSILES

LD201952 Hamburg DPA in German 1645 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Potsdam, 20 Sep DPA -- The Evangelical churches in the GDR have asked the GDR Government to make possible more visits than hitherto between the two German states "within the scope of the existing treaties." Personal encounters would reduce mutual fears and promote peace. The Synod of the Federation of Evangelical Churche in the GDR, in the decisions taken in Potsdam today, also requested the government to use its influence in the Warsaw Pact so that "no nuclear short-range weapons are deployed on GDR territory, either during the current Geneva negotiations or at a later date."

With "all urgency" the synod warned against the deployment of new missiles in Europe. The deployment of each new missile could only further increase the danger of the military situation. The synod believes that it would be a constructive contribution if the NATO states were to expand their scope at the American-Soviet negotiations in Geneva in such a way that a successful conclusion is possible and deployment of new American medium-range weapons in Europe will be avoided, and if the Soviet Union "begins to put its declared intention to reduce and scrap SS-20-medium-range missiles into practice now."

In its decisions the synod also incorporated the concept of common security, which could be furthered by "efforts for peace between the states being supplemented by peace-promoting relations in one's own country." This includes the further reduction of bureaucratic and harsh treatment of people and not refusing to give people reason for negative decisions. A broader flow of information could encourage responsible cooperation.

According to the members of the synod, the idea of common security must also appear in peace education. This means, among other things, supporting nonviolent solution of conflicts in political education and upbringing, and practicing it, and also creating awareness of the special peace obligation of Germans in East and West. Both German states must have a special interest in talks on concrete political steps toward a security partnership.

On the progress thus far of the Luther Year, the synod "noted thankfully" that there had been pragmatic cooperation with state institutions, which had enabled prejudices and mistrust to be reduced. The experience gained here "ought to encourage those with political responsibility in our state to dare to trust for their part, and to entrust more to the maturity of youth, adults, and old people." In particular, this includes "granting more scope for the younger generation to be responsible for shaping its own life, and greater openness in information policy."

Openness is part of the nature of the church. It is "open, too, for everyone who seeks in it acceptance and understanding, security and protection, dialogue and closeness, help and company in his life."

FRG COUPLE SENTENCED FOR MILITARY ESPIONAGE

AU201436 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Sep 83 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 15 September 1983 the Berlin Higher Military Court sentenced FRG citizens Hans-Guenter and Inge Ahlers from Luebeck-Krummesse to 12 and 9 years imprisonment respectively for intensive military espionage of many years against the GDR. As hired, instructed, and paid agents of an FRG secret service, Hans-Guenter and Inge Ahlers cooperated in collecting information of a military, economic, and political character to the disadvantage of the GDR and passed it on to their instructors.

This information included to a great extent data on military objects, facilities, and vehicle movements of the National People's Army and the Soviet Army. In accordance with their instructions, they gave the FRG secret service information they had spied out concerning the checking and clearance system at the GDR border crossing stations as well as characteristics of relatives and other GDR citizens who had been spied on unscrupulously by the agent couple.

On their numerous espionage trips they, disguised as harmless visitors and tourists, purposefully abused the general entry possibilities into the GDR. The over 17 meetings they had in their apartment in Luebeck or in the car with full-time staff members speak for the scope and the intensity of the espionage activity of Ahlers, who had the alias "Hansen" and "Johannsen," and his wife. These conspiratorial meetings served to give orders and intelligence instructions and to present reports. During the main trial, the peace-endangering character that is in contrast to international law of the FRG secret service practices of preparing large-scale subversive crimes of NATO secret services within the framework of the confrontation and intensive armament course was proved.

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME SET TO END 25 SEP

LD201328 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1436 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Berlin 19 Sep (ADN) -- Summer time ends in the GDR this coming Sunday. Clocks will be turned back one hour in the night between Saturday and Sunday 25 September -- from 3:00 to 2:00 o'clock (local time). Radio and the speaking clock of the German Post Office will give exact information on the time. Changed timetables for trains and other public transport during this night will be made known at the stations.

As was reported from GDR government circles, the introduction of summer time did not result in any saving of electricity in the GDR.

U.S. VICE PRESIDENT DEPARTS FROM BUDAPEST 20 SEP

LD201529 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Excerpt] The U.S. vice president has left Budapest. George Bush arrived in Hungary yesterday at the invitation of Premier Gyorgy Lazar.

KADAR-LED DELEGATION PAYS VISIT TO FINLAND

Departs From Budapest

LD201121 Budapest MTI in English 1043 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest, September 20 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, left for an official visit to Finland Tuesday on the invitation of Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland.

Janos Kadar is accompanied by his wife as well as by State Secretary for Foreign Affairs Janos Nagy, Laszlo Kovacs, deputy head of the HSWP CC's Foreign Affairs Department, Gyula Bereczky, head of sub-department of the CC's Agitprop Department. Tivadar Matusek, Hungarian ambassador to Finland, will join the delegation in Helsinki.

Janos Kadar and his party were seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Karoly Nemeth, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee (all members of the Political Committee) and other senior officials.

Arrives in Helsinki

LD201903 Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest, September 20 (MTI) -- The TU-134 special plane with Janos Kadar, his wife and his party aboard landed on Helsinki's international airport today. At the airport, decorated with the Finnish and Hungarian national colors, thousands of people greeted the Hungarian visiting party. President Mauno Koivisto was the first to welcome the first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee. Present were Erkki Pystynen, speaker of Parliament, Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa, Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen, other members of the government and ambassadors Osmo Vainola of Finland to Hungary and Tivadar Matusek of Hungary to Finland, who joined the delegation in Helsinki. The public personalities present included several leading officials of the Finnish-Hungarian Friendship Association. After the two national anthems were played, Janos Kadar welcomed the people present. The reception ceremony closed by the march past of Janos Kadar and Mauno Koivisto by the gala unit, and then the delegation, accompanied by their hosts, drove to their residence in Hotel Kalastajatorpp.

Meets With Koivisto

LD201909 Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest, September 20 (MTI) -- The official talks between Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP CC and President Mauno Koivisto of Finland began in the president's palace, Presidentinlinna in Helsinki Tuesday.

Also present at the talks were Janos Nagy, secretary of state of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Hungary, Matti Tuovinen, state secretary of the Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as well as Ambassadors Tivadar Matusek of Hungary to Finland and Osmo Vaynola of Finland to Hungary.

Prior to the talks Janos Kadar laid a wreath in the cemetary of Hietaniem on the grave of Juho Kusti Paasicivi, a politician of long-standing influence following the Second World War. He was elected president of the Republic of Finland in 1946.

Although no official communique has yet been published, the content of talks clearly shows, as is often stated, that the views of the two countries on the majority of international issues are identical or similar. The years of high-level Hungarian-Finnish meetings have contributed a great deal to the development of bilateral relations.

The Finnish Foreign Ministry holds that Kadar's visit is particularly important as it is taking place in a politically uncertain period of international life. Therefore, Helsinki expects that the discussions will widely cover issues of European security, disarmament and cooperation among nations.

Dinner Toasts Reported

LD202228 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] We begin our detailed news with the Helsinki report of our on-the-spot correspondent Gabor Nemes:

[Nemes] The name of Helsinki has become inseparable from humanity's finest objectives and with the widest-ranging summit meeting of world history so far. Our objective today also is that interstate relations should return to the channel of detente and constructive cooperation, said Janos Kadar in the Helsinki Presidential Palace at the gala dinner given in his honor. The first secretary of the Central Committee of the MSZMP, who is staying in Finland on an official friendly visit, on the first day held discussions with his host, President Mauno Koivisto. In their talks they stressed that the two countries relations are developing in the correct direction and this dialogue, in its own humble way, has played a beneficial role in today's international situation. Janos Kadar spoke about this in his toast:

[Begin recording -- Kadar] My dear friends, our peoples' joint peace endeavor is a strong factor of Hungarian-Finnish friendship. The issues of the international situation are the focal point of people's attention in our country and obviously in your country, too. Our meeting takes place at a time when the international situation awakes justified anxiety in the peoples of Europe and the world.

The stepping up of the arms race, the halting of detente, the increase of tension, and the disturbances that these issues have caused in relations between states represent a very dangerous situation. This is particularly true in a Europe that has a significant role in respect of international peace and security.

The Hungarian People's Republic, as a member of the Warsaw Pact, together with its allies has made numerous concrete, well-founded proposals for the limitation and reduction of armaments, for strengthening peace. These are still valid today. Our objective is to have interstate relations return to the channel of detente and constructive cooperation. We believe that it is still not too late.

We believe that the historic debate between the social systems should be decided by peaceful competition and not by arms. It is our conviction that there is no other way for civilization, for mankind, to survive than by negotiated settlement of disputed international issues, the maintenance and strengthening of peace. It pleased us to acknowledge that at the Madrid meeting, which is so significant from the point of view of European detente, as a result of mutual efforts, it was finally possible to reach an agreement. A rational compromise, a good program was born which can contribute to improvement of the European and international atmosphere, to easing the tension in East-West relations, to strengthening cooperation. [end recording]

[Nemes] Afterwards Janos Kadar spoke about Hungary's internal situation. He stressed: In our country public opinion considers it a valuable achievement that we have succeeded in preserving the solvency of our country and the internal balance of our economy in this difficult situation. Speaking about Finnish-Hungarian relations, he had this to say:

[Begin recording -- Kadar] I note with satisfaction that relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Republic of Finland are developing favorably even in the more difficult international conditions. Our cooperation is fruitful in political, economic, cultural, and social spheres. This is not inconsistent with the fact that in the economic sphere, in particular, we can see numerous unexploited opportunities to strengthen our friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation.

Awareness of our kinship has undoubtedly played a major part in the favorable development of our relations. These sentimental links are being enriched more and more by our mutual interests in political, economic, and cultural contacts. Last, but not least, when it comes to the questions that most concerned humankind, we speak a common language and we carry out our activities in the same direction.

I am certain that our current meeting -- and the exchange of views within its framework -- will lend a further impetus to the development of our relations and will further strengthen the friendship of our peoples. [end recording]

[Nemes] In his toast, Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland, also took as his point of departure the analysis of the current difficult international situation. As he put it, interstate relations are going through great tribulations. A further round of the arms race is threatening to take place. Besides, the number of local crises has increased throughout the world. For precisely this reason, political dialogue at the highest possible level is now needed more than ever before. This is why Finland is consistently carrying on the foreign policy line of Paasikivi and Kekkonen, and is striving to promote, in all circumstances, the maintenance of talks and relations between the states.

For us, as for all small states, the assertion of the process of the Helsinki conference is particularly important. Regardless of the difficulties, we have kept our faith in the possibility for a positive solution in Europe with regard to questions of cooperation and security, Mauno Koivisto said. In this connection he pointed out that there are a great many regions on our continent where the development achieved has successfully been preserved.

Finnish-Hungarian relations belong to one of these areas because he stated: Against the international background, the positive, stable relations between our countries are particularly meaningful. The appropriate foundations and agreements are already available for this so that every possibility for economic and cultural cooperation should be utilized. This was said by Mauno Koivisto, Finnish president, at the banquet given in honor of Janos Kadar.

Talks With Sorsa

LD210854 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Excerpt] High-level Hungarian-Finnish discussions have continued with a meeting between Janos Kadar and the Finnish prime minister in Helsinki. After the talks between the first secretary of the party Central Committee and Kalevi Sorsa, the Hungarian delegation will visit the Finnish-Hungarian Friendship Society and at lunchtime will take part in a festive luncheon given in its honor by the Helsinki City Council.

HELSINGIN SANOMAT Interview

LD191229 Budapest MTI in English 1040 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest, September 19 (MTI) -- The Finnish newspaper HELSINGIN SANOMAT, carries in its Sunday issue an interview with HSWP CC First Secretary Janos Kadar on the occasion of his forthcoming visit to Finland.

Q: What is your answer to critics who say that Hungary is already displaying the rudiments of a market economy?

A: Life in Hungary, daily operation and changes in the economy are followed with interest. Some observers say that the Hungarian economy is "assuming elements of a market economy," moreover, that it is "employing capitalist methods." That however, is far from the truth. The central principle of our economy is to make maximum use of the potential in a socialist society to develop the country in all fields and satisfy the needs of people better, in for instance, the economic sphere. The essential conditions are given as 98 per cent of the means of production is realized in the two major socialist sectors of state-owned and cooperative units under a planned economy.

As a socialist economy is of a commodity producing type, it follows that market categories such as price, credit, and profit are features of the economic process.

What is sometimes regarded as "rudiments of a market economy" is in reality the result of our consistent efforts to create conditions in which producers have to adjust to market requirements at home and abroad. In other words, they have to produce competitive goods that sell. Perhaps the attempt is particularly understandable where a small country with a relatively small market like Hungary is concerned. If the country intends to have an efficient economy, a balance of export and import, and participate in the international division of labour -- which today is necessary -- it has to export advanced goods.

This aim is promoted by the 15-year-old system of economic management, which uses economic levers and continuously strengthens central management and enterprise autonomy in order to assure a socialist planned economy that keeps market laws in mind. Although the system of economic management has stood the test of time, we consider it has to be continuously adjusted to changing conditions.

Q: Efforts are being made in Hungary to increase the sway of parliament. How can that be reconciled with the hegemony of the ruling party?

A: Let me first make it clear that in Hungary the leading role of the party is that of giving theoretical guidance and political orientation.

Applying the scientific theory of Marxism-Leninism and taking the reality of society as a basis, the party works out the main directions and principal aims in the construction of socialism. In the process the party takes into consideration popular opinion and recommendations and makes use of the assistance of democratic forums. Resolutions of leading party organs are not binding for social, state and economic organizations but only for party members.

The party pursues a policy of alliances. The paramount political characteristic of our society is that the valid alliance between party and non-party members, people of different outlook, and the basic classes of working people, have been formed with the guidance of the party. The National Assembly reflects these alliances both in work and composition.

Consequently, it is in the party's interest that parliament, a fundamental institution of our democratic system, should be seen as successful. Such an aim is served by the continuous improvement of the work of the National Assembly and the further development of the Elections Act.

Q: The economic reform has satisfied much of the demand for improvement in the material sphere, and is being accompanied by demand for political reforms. Is it possible to allow the emergence of genuine opposition and a media free of censorship?

A: Changes in life and progress in the building of socialism necessarily have to be followed by development of the economic and political institutional system. As in the sphere of public administration local councils have gained greater independence, need has arisen for more democratic decision making and more efficient adjustment of interests in political life. The decentralization of decision making has obviously resulted in greater autonomy of the local political and social organizations and in promotion of socialist democracy. Modernization of the political and economic institutional systems are interrelated and not isolated.

To ensure the various interests in our society a given forum of expression and the various classes, strata and occupational groups adequate representation or, in other words, a democratically functioning system, we do not need organizations in opposition. People who are popularized in the West as Hungarian opposition constitute a tiny group with little influence, and have no recommendations of note on the fundamental aims the people face.

As far as the media is concerned, there has never been a censorship office under socialism in Hungary and we have no intention of introducing one. The press, radio and television work independently and with full responsibility. Since it is the work of the people that secures the material and technological conditions of the media, their expectation that it should serve the public interest can be regarded as justified.

Q: To what extent has the CSCE extended the room of manoeuvre of the small socialist countries and small non-socialist countries?

A: It has been proved that the Helsinki Conference has expanded the room for maneouvre and international relations of all countries. Small countries like Hungary or Finland have a characteristic independent of social system and their influence on international relations is comparatively small but not negligible. At the same time, they are affected a great deal by changes in the external environment. It follows they are more dependent on the international division of labour and technical-scientific cooperation than a great power. Consequently, settled international political relations and relations developing under such conditions greatly contribute to the realization of their economic and social goals.

The past nearly ten years have shown that the principles and recommendations of the Helsinki Final Act ensured advantageous international political and economic conditions for all participating states, and it is my conviction that they have exerted a particularly favourable effect on smaller countries. For that reason we consistently strive for the continuation of what was started in Helsinki, and the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting can be regarded as a contribution.

Finnish foreign policy, which we have supported for several decades, is a good example of what small countries can do in the international field. We, too, make every effort, commensurate with our modest means, to promote the cause of peace and progress. This common aim also helps us expand and widen reciprocially beneficial cooperation and strengthen the friendship of our peoples.

ACZEL, OVARI LEAD DELEGATION TO MOSCOW

LD191522 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] A Hungarian delegation has left for Moscow. Gyorgy Aczel and Miklos Ovari, members of the Politburo and secretaries of the Central Committee, and Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee, will participate in the consultation held by those secretaries of the communist and workers parties of the socialist countries who deal with ideological and international issues.

LEADERS' MESSAGE ON BULGARIAN NATIONAL DAY

AU141920 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 9 Sep 83 p 3

[Greetings message sent by Janos Kadar, MSZMP Central Committee first secretary, Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic to Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and to Georgi Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on the occasion of Bulgaria's national holiday]

[Text] On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, the Council of Ministers, and the working people, we send our cordial comradely greetings and sincere best wishes to you, the BCP Central Committee, the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Council of Ministers, the peace-loving brotherly Bulgarian people on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution and the liberation of your country.

Our people greatly appreciate the achievements of the Bulgarian people under the leadership of the BCP in the flourishing of their country. It is our firm conviction that your success and achievements greatly contribute to the increased strength of our socialist community in the struggle for the strengthening of international security and the defense of peace and socialism.

We express our satisfaction that the Hungarian-Bulgarian relations based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, reflecting our mutual interests, have been fruitfully developing in all walks of life.

The prominent event of our relations, the visit of the Bulgarian state and party delegation to Hungary this year, has expressed our mutual conviction that our multifaceted cooperation, our joint activity in the Warsaw Pact and CEMA is to the benefit of the deepening brotherly friendship between the two nations, and serves the cause of socialism and social advancement as well as the safeguarding of peace.

On the occasion of your great national holiday, we wholeheartedly wish you and the fraternal working people of Bulgaria new achievements in building of the developed socialist society, in the flourishing of your country and in the enrichment of the material and spiritual possessions of the Bulgarian people.

KADAR SENDS GREETINGS TO PRAGUE-BASED PERIODICAL

AU161005 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 15 Sep 83 p 3

[Text] On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, Janos Kadar has sent a greetings message to the editorial office of PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the journal. An MSZMP delegation led by Sandor Lakos, member of the Central Committee and editor in chief of PARTELET, will attend a festive event in Prague marking this occasion.

FALUVEGI INTERVIEWED ON NEW PRICE HIKES

LD190917 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Interview with Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the National Planning Office, by unidentified interviewer; place and date not given given -- live or recorded]

[Summary] [Interviewer] Surveys, official statements suggest that this year's economy is not developing according to plan. Is it true?

[Faluvegi] Yes, it is. This year's plan anticipated difficult economic conditions and that the maintenance of our international solvency and our debt repayments would be a serious task; accordingly, the plan was modest. Industrial production was planned to grow by 1-2 percent, while agricultural production was expected to be even below that of the previous year. Altogether the national income was to grow by about 1 percent, possibly only, in terms of economic balance, by a further reduction in investment and consumption. Thus when we were optimistic, it was based not so much on the hope of improved external circumstances but rather on the more modest and more realistic plans.

[Interviewer] Can we not tell how much of these plans we can fulfill and how many we cannot?

[Faluvegi] On the basis of reports of enterprises and cooperatives we can say that some of the aims of the plan will be fulfilled, but marketing problems on the export markets and the low prices there, as well as the effect of the drought, in the period until now, indicate that the complete fulfillment of the plan this year is unlikely.

[Interviewer] In more detail, what is the position of industry?

[Faluvegi] The industrial goods export will grow by 6-7 percent, while import will decline. Our material and energy saving measures have brought results and the workforce of the industry, too, has been reduced. On the other hand, the 1-2 percent growth of production over that of last year's will probably not be achieved and the contribution of the industry to national income -- despite an increase -- will stay below what was planned. This is one of our serious worries.

[Interviewer] What did the drought mean to agriculture and to the national economy?

[Faluvegi] This year's drought was very serious and affected the cereal harvest most. It caused a 2 million metric ton loss in wheat and corn production and serious loss in production of industrial vegetables and root crops as well. This means a loss of exports of $300 million or 12 billion forints, which will affect the books both in 1983 and 1984.

[Interviewer] Speaking about the price increases from today why these and why now?

[Faluvegi] "We reached a stage when we had a better overview of the economic position and could size up both the achievements expected in the period that lies ahead in industry and agriculture and the agricultural damage mentioned above. The evaluation and conclusions were the subject of serious consideration and debates and I have to say frankly that such decisions are being made with a little anxiety by even the most responsible body."

In production of this year's plan we calculated a 7.5 percent consumer price increase and in the relevant passage of the resolution of the Central Committee it is required that all efforts be made to avoid any further central price increases this year affecting basic consumer items. Due, however, to circumstances that were beyond our control and to the shortfalls of our efforts at home, we could not avoid these price increases.

In choosing the items whose price we have raised we were influenced by the drought and our export interests. In addition to the loss of cereal production, beetroot production was also about 15 percent less, that is, about 450,000 to 650,000 metric tons, while sunflower production will be 25 percent short, that is, 130,000 to 150,000 metric tons. It is for this reason that prices in these categories were raised. "There was also an attempt for the state subsidy on these products to be stopped or, except in one or two cases, at least to be reduced. This also fits into our long term plans."

We know that such unplanned price increases place a burden on the family budget, particularly those in the lower income group, but it provides for a better start next year and to maintain supplies now.

[Interviewer] Speaking about next year's plan, which is now being prepared, what is the prognosis?

[Faluvegi] We cannot expect an improvement in external circumstances next year. We continue to need a trade surplus in size similar to what we have this year in order to reduce our debts and to ensure imports to enable continuous industrial and agricultural production domestically. We plan a higher output both in industry and agriculture but no further cuts in investment to ensure the technological competitiveness of our industry and agriculture. Thus consumption will have to be modestly reduced next year in order to make 1984 the first year of recovery.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON POLISH-SOVIET RELATIONS

Functions of TPPR

AU191531 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17/18 Sep 83 p 1

[Bogdan Mikolajczyk commentary: "A Social Hub of Friendship"]

[Text] Spreading true knowledge about Polish-Soviet relations and about the Soviet Union and revealing the transformations occurring in the life of the fraternal nation -- in a word, performing socially important functions in the process of tightening friendly cross-border contacts -- this is the basic subject matter of the work of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, [TPPR], which will celebrate its 40th anniversary next year.

The TPPR accountability and electoral campaign, which was recently inaugurated by a conference of the TPPR Warsaw branch, plus the preparations for the 11th National TPPR Congress are events that do not only concern the TPPR. For the goal the society has been serving since the very beginning -- the implementation of the idea of friendship, alliance, and cooperation with the Soviet Union -- concerns all of society and will continue to do so.

The extensive chronicle of Polish-Soviet relations developed on the basis of the April 1945 Agreement on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid fully presents the historical significance of these relations for the most vital interests of our state and people.

The advantages Poland is reaping from the development of multifaceted cooperation with the Soviet Union, these advantages being confirmed by the entire post-war practice, have once more made themselves particularly evident during recent, complicated times for our country. For it is not difficult to imagine how much tougher the social effects of the economic crisis would have been were it not for regular and uninterrupted supplies of basic materials and fuels from the Soviet Union, which has been our chief supplier of these goods for years. It is also not difficult to calculate how much more modest our progress in restoring economic equilibrium would have been were it not for additional and varied aid, above all, from the Soviet Union which has been and still is offsetting Washington's economic restrictions.

Again, looking at matters from a wider, international perspective, one cannot overestimate the value of allied ties with the Soviet Union and with the other Warsaw Pact states which guarantee Poland its security within historically just borders. This is all the more important because the voices of West German revisionists, on the wave of a stepped-up arms race by imperialism, have lately been heard trying to question the post-war territorial order in Europe and the permanence of our country's Western frontiers. The alliance with the Soviet Union and with the other socialist states, which are joined by concern for peace for present and future generations, is an incontestible counterweight for the aggressive plans of imperialism.

An important test for Polish-Soviet relations was the period August 1980-December 1981, when internal antisocialist forces, supported by Western subversive centers and using the slogan of battle against distortions, tried to negate the entire assets of cooperation with the Soviet Union and violate the idea of friendship and alliance with a fraternal country. This attack was no coincidence, and it is no coincidence that it did not bring the results expected by those who performed and supported the attack.

The roots of friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union are too firmly embedded in the tradition of joint revolutionary battle by a comradeship-in-arms created in the fronts of World War II and during aid and cooperation from the first days of the war right up to the liberation to be easily undermined. Ideological ties between us are too strong to be easily undone.

It is also no coincidence that TPPR circles and organizations and TPPR aktivs and members also became an area of fierce political battle in those months. How did the TPPR live through this test? People who were weak, confused, or uncertain did not remain in its ranks. Nevertheless, an organization with 2.5 million members today emerged from this trial tougher, more cohesive, more resilent, and more gallant. Today, its core of activists better understands the problems and tasks which the organization ought to solve.

There are many such problems and tasks. For it is a fact that the above difficult period which revealed shortcomings in ideological and educational work upset the consciousness of a certain part of society, especially young people who are more inclined to experience emotions than indulge in sober thought and to whom demagogy and myths get through more quickly than facts.

The accountability campaign and the preparations for the National TPPR Congress are an occasion to carry out a deeper self-analysis in which there will certainly be no lack of criticism of organizational and programmatic weakness. From this campaign and the preparations, new forms of work may emerge that will enable the TPPR to get through to working people, the workers class, and young people better. They will make it possible to gain access to those who are unconvinced so that their doubts may be dispelled by arguments which are being enriched by new facts almost every day.

The pre-congress talks and the congress itself will certainly bring many practical proposals concerning other matters as well. New valuable initiatives which have recently emerged inside the TPPR will interplay with these proposals -- initiatives such as the creation of the Wspolpraca Publishing House, or the organization of a "study course of knowledge about the USSR and about Polish-Soviet relations" in cooperation with the Polish Academy of Sciences. This is one of the ambitious plans which, based on scholarly material, will enrich the knowledge of its participants on matters which are less known or distorted. The TPPR has many more undertakings like this in its plans.

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo resolution of last October, which defined the basic principles and tasks concerning the strengthening of Polish-Soviet friendship in the consciousness of society, is extremely helpful for the society in the performance of its responsible mission. This document, worked out during consultations with the TPPR, the ZSL, the SD, and with lay Catholic organizations, which presuppose that friendship, alliance, and cooperation with the Soviet Union lie in the interests of the entire people, shows that all political and social forces should be concerned with strengthening these relations.

The accountability and electoral campaign and the approaching 11th National TPPR Congress should bring new impulses to implement this aim.

USSR Study Courses Prepared

AU191333 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Sep 83 p 5

[Text] (PAP) -- On 14 September an agreement was signed at the seat of the Main Administration of the TPPR between this organization and the Polish Academy of Sciences regarding the establishment of a 12-month study course on knowledge about the Soviet Union and Polish-Soviet relations.

It was signed by Stanislaw Wronski, chairman of the Main Administration of the TPPR and member of the State Council, and Professor Zdzislaw Kaczmarek, the academic secretary of the Polish Academy of Sciences.

The signing of the document crowns the initial stage of the organizational work which has led to the establishment of the 12-month postgraduate study course, the program of which will be supervised by the Polish Academy of Sciences' Research Committee for Countries Belonging to the Socialist System. The first 100 participants will begin their studies in October 1983 and these will be concluded after 2 semesters with an exam. The aim of the study course is to increase the knowledge of the TPPR as well as that of other social organizatons, such as Societies for the Popularization of Knowledge, and youth organizations, of the development of the USSR's socioeconomic policy, its peaceful foreign policy, its education, science, and its culture, as well as of the revolutionary unions of the Soviet and the Polish workers' movements, the influence of the October Revolution on Poland's recovery of independence, Polish-Soviet relations during the interwar period, and the USSR's role in World War II.

Alfred Stroka, member of the TPPR and deputy head of the Education and Science Department of the PZPR Central Committee, and Leonid Loyka, Soviet Embassy counsellor and a member of the Main Administration of the TPPR, took part in the ceremony.

JARUZELSKI LETTER HAILS PRAGUE MONTHLY

AU191725 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Sep 83 pp 1,7

[Bohdan Rolinski report: "The Letter of the First Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee to the Editorial Team -- the 25th Anniversary of PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM"]

[Text] Prague -- On 14 September a ceremonial jubilee session of the editorial council of the PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM monthly took place on the occasion of its 25th anniversary. The representatives of 65 parties which play a constant part in its editorial work participated in the meeting.

The editorial team received many letters of congratulation and greetings messages from the central committees of communist and workers' parties from socialist and capitalist countries, from national and revolutionary movements, as well as from international democratic organizations.

In a letter from the PZPR Central Committee, Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, congratulated the editorial team and all those who contribute to the monthly and writes that, among other things, "during the past 25 years of the monthly's work, it has become an international forum for Marxist-Leninist ideas, the initiator and organizer of international theoretical conferences and meetings during which the most current international problems of the workers' movment were discussed, as well as the problems of the struggle for peace, social progress, and socialism.

"The PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM monthly is creating a forum of exchange for communist and workers' parties to exchange their experiences in the building of socialism, the struggle for progressive changes in the world in strengthening the unity and the internationalist ties of the international communist and workers' movement. Its consistent and correct policy line and high standard have assured PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM the influence it deserved among the communist and workers' parties, as well as among all progressive democratic, and peace-loving forces.

"Your monthly is highy valued by our party," W. Jaruzelski wrote.

During the ceremonial session, Yuriy Sklarov, the monthly's chief editor, presented the monthly's achievement in disseminating and expanding on Marxist-Leninist theories in the fight for peace, democracy, and social progress. Invited guests from many parties took part in the discussions, among them Bogumil Sujka, deputy head of the PZPR Central Committee Foreign Affairs Department.

PAP REPORT ON URBAN'S 20 SEP PRESS CONFERENCE

LD202152 Warsaw PAP in English 2007 GMT 20 Sep 83

[By Anna Gembicka and Malgorzata Tryc]

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Sept -- Government Press Spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban said today that Polish delegation for the present U.N. session would be headed by President of the Council of State Professor Henryk Jablonski. After a week of the session, the chairmanship of the Polish delegation will be taken over by Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski who is a member of the Polish delegation to the session.

Minister Urban stressed that the presence of the president of the Polish Council of State at the U.N. session would be in response to Indira Gandhi's initiative to seize this opportunity for holding a meeting of heads of state.

Minister Urban gave this information at a news conference here for foreign newsmen accredited in Poland.

When discussing the state of implementation of the October 22, 1982 law on steps toward work shirkers, Minister Urban denied a report (?carried recently) by French daily LE MONDE, quoting AFP as its source, that allegedly "over 23,000 persons were sentenced to forced labour for social parasitism". This is how the French newspaper interpreted a statement by representative of the Interior Ministry, Vice-Minister Musiol, published by the Polish newspaper KURIER NULSKI.

Minister Urban (?viewed) the publication of such reports as "black propaganda" about Poland by the false interpretation of facts. So far, common courts have not examined any case of avoiding work and (?no one has been) sentenced on this account.

30,000 persons were put on the records in the first half of this year as a result of talks held with the men shirking work and making their living on questionable sources. Out of them, 20,000 took up work as a result of these talks, taking advantage of the offers presented to them.

The number of persons who refused to start working amounted to 800 in this period. Out of this number, 461 persons were put on the records of those stubbornly avoiding work. Out of the latter, [figure indistinct] later started work.

Replying to a question of an AFP journalist whether this meant that nobody from among prisoners sentenced for political activity was covered by the compulsion of labour, Minister Urban said that nobody. [sentence as received]

Returning to the number mentioned by the representative of the Interior Ministry and falsely interpreted by the AFP and LE MONDE, the government press spokesman explained that it applied to common criminals sentenced to suspended prison terms or freed ahead of schedule towards whom the court issued recommendations that they should start working.

The minister added that, in keeping with a normal procedure stipulated by the Polish Penal Code, a court suspending punishment or freeing on parole recommends most often to start working or learning. Such a condition is treated as an instrument of re-socializing actions.

Next Jerzy Urban answered questions asked by Western newsmen who also insinuated that the price rises for some of the foodstuffs, planned as of January 1, 1984, will have a drastic impact upon the living standards of the people, as well as questions related to the recently spread rumours about a possible return to the rationing of some articles that are now on free sale. The government press spokesman referred, in this connection, to the report by Manfred Gorywoda, PUWP CC secretary, presented yesterday at a conference at the PUWP CC, in which the speaker spoke about family budget burdens of an order of 4 percent and that the price rise bracket will be by far lower than the rises introduced in 1982. Detailed price decisions will be submitted to consultation which is now under way. As for a possible return to rationing, Jerzy Urban voiced a hope that it would not be necessary. He also stressed that the government will be doing everything to abolish rationing of articles still covered by it.

Asked about the date of court trials of KOR activists and of some of the members of the Solidarnosc leadership, Minister Urban said that the [words indistinct] if the trials hinge upon the conclusion of the reading of court files by the accused. The government press spokesman recalled that the KOR trial will include four persons: Kuron, Michnik, Wujec and Romaszewski on charges of preparation of a conspiracy against the basic interests of the state/Article no 128 of the Penal Code/. Insofar as members of the Solidarnosc leadership are concerned, seven persons will stand on trial: Gwiazda, Jaworski, Jurczyk, Modzelewski, Palka, Rozplochowski and Rulewski. They will be tried on charges of organizing a coup against the state/Article No 123 of the Penal Code/. Asked about an incident which took place in the prison in which Wladyslaw Frasyniuk was serving his sentence, Minister Urban explained that a group of prisoners, Frasyniuk included, was punished with 15 days of stricter prison regimen for misbehavior/kicking the doors/. As Frasyniuk refused to leave his cell, it was necessary to force him out during which action he got his wrist barked, according to doctors. After a couple of days Frasyniuk reported to the chief warden stating that his conduct had been improper following which he had the rest of his extra punishment condoned. Minister [as received] divulged the latest number of people sentenced for politically-motivated offences, according to which 55 people are now in prisons for these crimes. Out of this number 41 had their sentences halved under the Amnesty Act. After the lifting of the martial law, 145 inquiries were instituted against 177 people suspected of political offences. Out of the 177 persons, 166 are temporarily imprisoned. Minister Urban added that 293 people had come out of hiding so far, thus benefitting from the Amnesty Act.

Asked about the course of the investigation into the death of Grzegorz Przemyk, the government press spokesman said that it was still conducted very intensively and all of us hope that it will end soon.

Answering more questions, Jerzy Urban said that during his recent visit to Poland Marshal Kulikov did not meet Gen Jaruzelski because the Polish leader was vacationing then.

Asked about the problem of combining functions by Gen. Jaruzelski, Minister Urban said that he was expected to resign soon from the post of the minister of national defence. The press spokesman recalled statements by Wojciech Jaruzelski indicating that he considered the combining of functions as a temporary phenomenon connected with the present situation in Poland.

Jerzy Urban made a statement on the course of affairs between the state and the Church, saying that the Justice Ministry was just completing the preparation of a preliminary draft law on foundations. The talks of a commission of experts and a mixed commission on the assistance for agriculture will be held still this month.

Referring to the cases of Poles taking part in various trips and staying abroad, recently blown up by the West, Minister Urban said that now "it is not difficult to leave Poland legally". "Therefore, such spectacular escapes seem to be illogical. This stems simply from the fact that it is very difficult to obtain a visa and a work permit in the West. That is why at a moment when a person escapes and asks for asylum, he draws attention of the press to himself and can obtain what a normal legal tourist does not obtain," the government press spokesman said.

POLEMICS CONTINUE ON VIEWS OF IDEOLOGIST SCHAFF

POLITYKA Cites Views

AU201306 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 3 Sep 83 p 11

[Article signed "(S)": "Schaff and His Polemists"]

[Text] Adam Scaff has written an extensive reply to his polemists in Issue No 32 of TU I TERAZ, thus ending for sure the first phase of a rather rare discussion aroused by the articles of this philosopher and writer which appeared last fall and winter in TU I TERAZ and also in POLITYKA, ARGUMENTY, and the Krakow ZDANIE.

The protagonist in the polemics, the author of numerous works on Marxist philosophy and political science that have been published in many socialist and capitalist countries and at the same time a prominent figure in political and ideological life and an activist in the PPR and PZPR, gave up political activity in 1968 and has concentrated on scholarly work, publishing his writings mainly abroad. He explains his reasons for his comback as follows:

"As I have already said, I have resumed writing in Poland after 14 years of silence and after writing solely abroad for political reasons: In December 1981, placing my support in the decision to introduce martial law, I recognized that Poland and not only socialism in Poland, is in danger. This was, therefore, no time to think gloomily about March 1968 and its consequences, especially since many of those politically responsible for those events have been removed from the surface. Instead, it was time to answer the call to defend socialism in Poland not only against the Solidarity extremists, but also against the remaining fractional-dogmatic trends in our movement."

A. Schaff has carried this declaration into effect in a series of articles which have caused lively discussion and vehement attacks centered around the roots of the crisis both on a political and theoretical level. The main subject of the dispute has become the issue presented in one of A. Schaff's first articles, in other words, the question of whether the difficulties socialism has encountered have objective causes or subjective ones, and whether we are faced with a crisis with some Marxists. The author himself describes the essence of the issue in his latest article as follows:

"The conclusion that Marxism is in a crisis (or even that it has failed) is being drawn by those who have observed crisis phenomena in some socialist countries. For it is not only Poland they are concerned with here. They reason as follows: Since Marxist-Leninist theory has been used as a guideline in construction in these countries, the misfortunes of these countries show that this theory is false. My answer to this is as follows: The above statement is incorrect because practice only shows that the theory is wrong when the conditions necessary for implementing it have been observed. This has not been the case in the socialist revolutions up to now because the conditions formulated by Marx and later supplemented by Gramsci have not been heeded and thus action has been undertaken not in accordance with Marxism. Therefore, faulty practice does not show Marxism is wrong, but on the contrary -- it confirms its correctness. For one cannot speak in this context about a crisis with Marxism as a theory. The most one can speak about is a crisis with Marxists who have wrongly applied Marx's theory and have diminished its influence (in this sense there is a crisis with Marxism today), and have themselves fallen into a state of crisis as a result of their frustration. There are plenty of 'crisis' of all kinds (the crisis with Marxism's ideological influence because of the mistakes of its unsuccessful adherents; these adherents' own 'crisis' in the sense that the theory they support has been distorted; their despair because of practical misfortunes), but one thing is missing: a crisis in the sense that the classicists' theory which bears the name 'Marxism' is false. And this is the most important matter, because misfortune or even crisis in the practical application of socialist revolution may be keenly felt but they are no tragedy because they can be put right, but a collapse of the theory would be a real tragedy since that would mean the end of scientific socialism."

The conditions which according to Marx ought to be fulfilled in order to successfully implement socialist revolution have been expressed very fully in "German Ideology":

"In this classic work, Marx and Engels clearly present their stance concerning the conditions behind the implementation of socialist revolution. There are three conditions: '...a huge rise in creative potential and a high degree of its development'; 'private ownership may only be eliminated when individuals are comprehensively developed...only comprehensively developed individuals may take over the existing creative potential....; 'In empirical terms, communism is only possible as a deed carried out by the ruling countries "at one go and at the same time...."' "Marx adds (he wrote the chaper entitled "Feuerbach") in the sharp language characteristic of him that without the fulfillment of the first condition, "there would merely be a state of general shortages, and to the accompaniment of poverty a battle would have to commence once more for essential matters, and the entire former mess would return."

In the meantime socialist revolutions have generally succeeded in countries that are rather backward and thus do not fulfill the conditions of Marxism. It is in these countries that the situation has favored the assumption of authority by revolutionary forces. For a lack of objective conditons for the development of socialism has lain at the bottom of its distortions and defects.

The above argument was vehemently opposed by several polemists. Ryszard Gradowski states in his article "A Few Observations on the Unnoticed Anniversary" which appeared in Issue 30 of TU I TERAZ that "the point is, however, that we must not comment today on or interpret such ideas without taking Marx's Engels', or Lenin's statements and explanations into account. A. Schaff is not on their level because he believes that the arguments he has used are sufficient to justify his thesis on the backwardness of our country and the absence of the conditions necessary for the communists to take power and for socialism to be built up, while instead there are only a few opportune conditions which will promote the return of "all the old messes" [paskudztwa].

He also recalls that "Lenin claimed, precisely at the beginning of the 20th century, that on the basis of the law of unequal development which he himself discovered, there is a possibility of the socialist revolution being victorious in only certain countries and those which are not in the least the most highly developed economically. (For example see Lenin on "About the Slogan of the United States of Europe" Volume 21 pages 357-361.) And this was contrary to what Engels wrote that "the communist revolution will not only be a national revolution but it will take place at the same time as in all civilized countries, that is, in England, the U.S., France, and Germany at any rate. It is a universal revolution and this is why the area of its activities will also be universal."

In conclusion, R. Gradowski states that "history has, therefore, corrected some of Marx' and Engels' lengthy theories and has made its own adjustments to them. Why should we then refer back to Marx' irrelevant theories now, theories which apply to a different historical period and which were, after all, corrected and verified by Marx and Engels in the next stage of their development thanks to the course of later events?"

However, A. Schaff's polemists' weak point in this war of quotations seems to be the lack of a positive reply to the material under discussion. I have in mind, first of all, the real influence which the country's backwardness has on the building up of socialism and the shape it is to take. This is undoubtedly a grave and a genuine problem. Second, we are concerned with the real social origins of the deformation of socialism, because it is difficult to reduce the issue to purely subjective grounds, or to the mistakes or deviations from the principle which occasionally occur within the management groups of the revolutionary camp.

The second basic question for discussion which has been raised, concerns the consequences of this absence of objective conditions for the development of socialism. Schaff goes to the extreme when he presents the following issue: "We cannot have an ad libitum [phrase given in Latin] socialist revolution, and if we find we do not have the right conditions for this, then the workers' party should show some revolutionary patience and guide the movement to other paths that will allow us to retain our allies." The only exception he is willing to make to this rule is the October Revolution, but only because it had the right to count on the immediate support of revolutions in other Western countries.

It was this thesis that laid the author open to the accusation that the gist of his arguments implies that "it is necessary to humbly wait and suffer until the revolution is victorious in the most highly develop countries...." (J. Ladosz's "Epilogue of a Marxist," in Issue 24 of SPRAWY I LUDZIE.) Schaff does not even deny this. He completely provokes his opponent while summing up the discussion by saying that "this is also why Adam Rostkowski's thesis, in Issue 21 of TU I TERAZ, claiming that, 'A. Schaff is, in my opinion, trying to push through the thesis, in a rather veiled way, that the revolutionary socialist sociopolitical changes in our country were premature,' testifies to the fact that the author is not familiar with my texts. I am veiling nothing, nor am I trying to push anything through. I stated this clearly.... The source of our difficulties is due to the fact that the country was not mature enough for socialism. It is my belief that the process of change was influenced by the international situation during the late forties which threatened the outbreak of a new war. And it was in view of this that the decision which was made was the right one, although we have to pay for it even now. I said all this clearly and it is therefore a shame to waste time on involved guess-work."

An accusation was then made that by saying that the revolution was not a mature one, Schaff wants to turn the clock back. He professes the principles of irreversible changes but calls, nevertheless, for a realistic appraisal of the social situation and draws from it the appropriate conclusions for us.

Despite this it seems that the whole discussion has at this stage found itself, on the theoretical level, only a step away from a blind alley. Revolutionary organizations do not have too much say in deciding when to "have" and when "not to have" a revolution, especially when a revolutionary situation is arising. The way that the revolution's success is taken advantage of and the use that is made of the power that has been secured, is, on the other hand, another matter. Here the possibility of controlling the masses or taming them is probably greater, although it is not complete. Much depends on the level of the masses' political culture and quite a lot will also be due to the logic of the struggle, and the way that the opponent, counterrevolutionary forces, and their foreign allies behave, and so on. It is worth recalling the opinion Rosa Luxemburg expressed in 1899 in this light:

"Socialist revolution must be preceded by a long, obstinate battle during which the proletariat will receive many heavy blows and will more than once be pushed to the back, so that they will unavoidably find themselves in power for the first time 'too early' if we consider this power as the ultimate goal."

The issue is, therefore, not a new one and its significance is fundamental.

Orzechowski Response Reviewed

AU201051 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Sep 83 p 3

[Press review by J.R.: "Marian Orzechowski's Article in NOWE DROGI -- Against Deforming Marxism"; passages in uppercase in boldface]

[Text] The August issue of NOWE DROGI carries an extensive article by Marian Orzechowski [PZPR Central Committee secretary] entitled "The Debate About the Marxist Revolutionary Theory." In his article, which is an excerpt from a book now being produced, M. Orzechowski engages in a theoretical polemic with Adam Schaff's views that were recently published in the TU I TERAZ weekly and in scientific periodicals and that, as M. Orzechowski states, are a milder form of the ideas contained in the large book entitled "The Communist Movement at the Crossroads," which was published in German in Vienna in 1982.

In his enthusiastic introduction to Schaff's book, Manuel Azcarate, a leading theoretician of Eurocommunism and a member of the PCE leadership, states that the book's criticism of real socialism is its strength. Marian Orzechowski notes that, declaring himself as an "open Marxist who has returned to the 'sources,'" Schaff lauds the basic theses of Eurocommunism. In turn, Schaff's criticism of socialism is supposed to supply the Eurocommunists with arguments made credible by the fact that their author knows the theory and practice of real socialism from his own experience.

"The leading idea of all Schaff's publications," Marian Orzechowski stresses, "is the thesis that the key to explaining the problems that have faced and are facing the socialist countries, primarily Poland, is above all, the 'original sin' of implementing socialism without the necessary objective and subjective conditions that were indicated by Marx and Engels. The activities of the Marxists in defiance of Marxist theory are also such a key. Lenin polemicized with such views as long as 60 years ago."

Schaff uses "German Ideology" written by Marx and Engels as the chief argument to support his thesis and to oppose real socialism and the Marxists, who are experiencing a crisis, and their Marxism-Leninism. PROFESSOR ORZECHOWSKI UNDERMINES THE CORRECTNESS OF THIS ARGUMENT AND PROVES THAT SCHAFF IS RATHER ARBITRARY IN PRESENTING THE VIEWS OF THE CLASSICS AND THAT HIS INTERPRETATION INCLUDES CATEGORIES AND NOTIONS THAT ARE NOT PRESENT IN "GERMAN IDEOLOGY." THE THEORY OF THE "FLOOD OF NATIONALISM," WHICH WAS ASCRIBED TO THE CLASSICS, WAS COOKED UP AND NOT TAKEN FROM "GERMAN IDEOLOGY."

Marian Orzechowski notes that although at the beginning Marx and Engels believed that socialist revolution would be victorious for economic reasons in chief capitalist countries, at the same time, they already saw it as a process in the seventies. Schaff treated the theses put forward by Marx and Engels in an abstract way, without making the slightest attempt to define their substance more closely. This applies at least to such key notions as "poverty" and "want."

Schaff replaces these notions by the notion of "prosperity," whose immediate spread is, according to him, the necessary condition for the success of revolution. MARIAN ORZECHOWSKI NOTES THAT THE THESIS ABOUT THE "DIVISION OF PROSPERITY" TRANSFERS THE POINT OF GRAVITY TO THE SECTOR OF THE DISTRIBUTION AND NOT OF THE PRODUCTION OF GOODS, WHICH MARX AND ENGELS HAVE ALREADY CRITICIZED AS ERRONEOUS. MARIAN ORZECHOWSKI STATES THAT THE CONDITIONS AND PREMISES FOR COMMUNIST REVOLUTION ARE OUTLINED IN "GERMAN IDEOLOGY" IN A MORE PROFOUND WAY THAN IS INDICATED BY SCHAFF'S STATEMENTS.

In "German Ideology" Marx and Engels formulated the premises and conditions for communist revolution, but they also warned that these premises and conditions should not be transformed into abstract terms divorced from history because "research into the real process of life" is and should be of decisive significance.

"Schaff seems to have forgotten these fundamental and elementary truths of Marxism," Marian Orzechowski writes. "He treads his 'own road,' selects a passage he needs from 'German Ideology,' 'transforms' it in line with the Eurocommunist version of communism -- which he is now promoting -- and raises it to the status of a new dogma, as he has done several times in this career as a theoretician."

A long passage of Marian Orzechowski's article refers to the attitude of the author of "The Communist Movement as a Crossroads" toward Lenin and his ideas. On the one hand, Schaff "defends" Lenin against Stalin's interpretations and, on the other hand, carefully emphasizes -- in line with his own criteria -- whatever constituted Lenin's "deviation" from the Marxist sources. Among other things, Schaff lauds fully and without any reservations the abandonment of the notion of a dictatorship by the Eurocommunist parties. Explaining the real meaning of this notion, Marian Orzechowski notes that -- contrary to the stubbornly proclaimed thesis that the errors and bad practice of the Marxists should not encumber the theory of Marxism -- in order to reject the theory of proletarian dictatorship, this time Schaff pleads distortions which asserted themselves in practice and which are not justified by theory.

AS MARIAN ORZECHOWSKI STATES, SCHAFF ALSO REJECTS THE LENINIST CONCEPT OF THE PARTY OF A NEW TYPE, INCLUDING DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM, AND AT THE SAME TIME, WHILE ANALYZING THE MODEL OF THE PARTY OF A NEW TYPE, HE WHOLLY IGNORES THE QUINTESSENCE OF THE LENINIST CONCEPT OF THE PARTY, NAMELY, THE PROBLEM OF THE TIE WITH THE WORKERS CLASS AND THE WORKING PEOPLE. SUCH A TIE IS A REQUIREMENT. He regards the Leninist model of the party as allegedly unchangeable, whereas the idea of such unchangeability was and is alien to Lenin and Marxism-Leninism.

Showering compliments on Lenin, Schaff openly minimizes the significance of his theory for the development of Marxist thought and confines Lenin's importance to Russia and its typical experience.

Passing over in silence Lenin's views on the "maturity" and "immaturity" of Russia for socialist revolution, the author of "The Communist Movement at the Crossroads" puts forward arguments that are astonishingly similar to those with the help of which he criticized some dozens of years ago the revolution in Russia, the Bolshevik Party, and its leader Karl Kautsky.

Marian Orzechowski devotes the long concluding passage of his article to presenting Lenin's creative views, which were enriched by experience, on the premises and conditions for the victory of socialist revolution and on the problems and tasks that appear after this victory. Lenin defined the argument that supposedly Russia "has not grown mature for socialism" as an extremely commonplace argument. He also drew theoretical and practical conclusions from the fact that socialism in Soviet Russia had come about under entirely different conditions from those envisaged by Marx and Engels.

MARIAN ORZECHOWSKI'S ARTICLE CONSTITUTES AN IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTION TO THE IDEOLOGICAL POLEMICS WITH A SERIES OF ARGUMENTS THAT ARE A DEFORMATION AND REVISION OF MARXISM ACCOMPLISHED UNDER THE BANNER OF ITS ALLEGED "DEFENSES."

The same issue of NOWE DROGI carries Stefan Opara's article entitled "Values and Socialism," which is devoted to ideological issues. Jerzy Bielecki's article "Fiasco of the Strategy of Confrontation" refers to the anniversary of social agreements. Krystyna Kostrzewa recalls, in the form of a report, the events that took place in Ponar [factory] in Zywiec in November and December 1981. Soviet scientist Alexandr Manusevich writes on the 80th anniversary of the Second Congress of the Russian Socialist Democratic Workers Party. Stefan Dziabala writes on the same subject.

NOWE DROGI also carries Tadeusz Wrebiak's polemical article entitled "Socialism Versus Pluralism" and Marian Dobrosielski's article on the Potsdam Conference.

PZPR IDEOLOGICAL COMMISSION MEETS 12 SEP

AU151728 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Sep 83 pp 1-2

[PAP report: "Preparations for the 13th Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Ideological Commission met on 12 September.

The meeting was chaired by Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member of PZPR Central Committee secretary. The state of preparations for the 13th Central Committee plenum, which will be devoted to problems of PZPR ideological activity, was discussed. Information on this subject was presented by Wladyslaw Loranc, head of the Central Committee Ideological Department.

The following persons spoke during the lively discussion: Norbert Michta, Mizenon Szulc, Jozef Woloch, Boleslaw Plaza, Wlodzimierz Darecki, Jerzy Majka, Leslaw Tokarski, Gizela Pawlowska, Andrzej Kozanecki, Tadeusz Szacilo, Jan Sobczak, Tadeusz Lach, Jan Matejuk, Maria Ceynowa, Czeslaw Stepien, and Ryszard Brodowicz. It was pointed out that the material for the plenum should include an in-depth analysis of the experience gained so far in socialist construction, should present a comprehensive interpretation of the most important ideological problems occuring in the life of the country today, and should formulate the chief tasks facing the ideological front. It was stressed that the 13th Central Committee plenum should serve to consolidate the party ideologically and to implement the political line -- the line of accord, struggle, and reforms.

At the end of the meeting J. Czyrek spoke. He referred to thorny theoretical-ideological problems in party activity and stressed at the same time that during further preparations for the plenum, the opinions, assessments, and conclusions expressed during the commission's meeting and submitted by party aktivs and organizations among all social circles should be put to the best possible use. Marian Orzechowski, PRPZ Central Committee secretary, took part in the commission's talks.

PRON INITIATIVE COMMISSION HOLDS FIRST MEETING

AU191443 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Sep 83 pp 1-2

[Report signed "Toms": "There Is Still a Lot To Do"]

[Text] On Thursday, 15 August, at the headquarters of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] in Warsaw, the inaugural meeting of the council's Commission for Social and Economic Initiatives took place. Professor Wladyslaw Baka, government plenipotentiary for economic reform affairs, took part in the meeting.

The meeting was part of the preparations for the PRON National Council's meeting (in November this year) on the subject of PRON's participation in the development and strengthening of economic reform.

We started to introduce reform at a difficult moment, Wincenty Lewandowski, the commission's chairman, said. But there was no other way. Only by changing ways of management with determination did it become possible to break the crisis. Unfortunately, not everyone appreciates the importance of this process. Nevertheless, the reform is still faced with many dangers. Some employees of the administration are still dreaming about a return to the system of management by means of directives. Not all of the old managerial structures have been changed. Therefore pressure and support from a lot of people is necessary.

We must begin to act on people's consciousness, W. Lewandowski said. Many people identify the reform with the effects brought by the crisis -- in other words with empty shelves and high prices. Many employees doubt whether their enterprises will be able to function efficiently in the new reality. These voices should not be ignored, for they reflect society's state of consciousness. Instead it should be pointed out to them that one of the possibilities for straightening out errors is wide participation in the work of self-management bodies inside enterprises.

Minister W. Baka said that the results so far of introducing the reform are encouraging in many sectors. For example, the growth rate of production this year has reached 8.5 percent instead of the planned 1.7 percent. At the same time we have the highest level of productivity in 38 years. Enterprises have begun to make good use of the independence they have gained. Positive trends have also become noticeable in foreign trade.

This does not mean, however, that there is no need to alter some of the mechanisms of reform, W. Baka said. Draft amendments to some regulations will be submitted to the Sejm in the immediate future. These will concern three areas: economic mechanisms, especially prices and enterprises' profits; the evolution of organizational structures and methods of action by executive bodies, and the development of the social stratum of reform. The actions of the government will be designed to restore market equilibrium and combat inflation, reshape economic structures, increase exports, and improve technological progress. The Council of Ministers will work out, among other things, draft changes concerning the supply of materials to enterprises. Government orders will replace operational programs, and it will be determined by bidding what amount of raw materials in short supply should be delivered to a particular enterprise. A council for technological progress will soon be set up at central level.

The members of the PRON National Council's Commission for Social and Economic Initiatives taking part in the meeting pointed out that many regulations such as the ones governing employment do not serve the goals of the reform.

In many cases, the central and local administration is striving to restore ways of running the economy whereby directives are issued. Wide control over fixing prices and checks on outdated work methods are necessary. Those who spoke during the meeting also said that wages do not always match the increase in productivity.

The final part of the meeting dealt with organizational matters -- the election of workers' groups and of a commission presidium.

PZPR AUDITING PRESIDIUM ON NEW ACTION PROGRAM

AU141941 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10/11 Sep 83 pp 1-2

[PAP report: "The Constant Improvement of the Methods of Party Activities"]

[Text] On 9 September a session of the Presidium of the PZPR Central Committee Auditing Commission took place and was presided over by Kazimierz Morawski, chairman of the Central Auditing Commission. Those present were familiarized with an appraisal of the country's sociopolitical situation, as well as the state of work of PZPR cells and bodies for the sake of stabilization and overcoming the crisis.

The continuous defeats suffered by the perpetrators of unrest are the result of both maturity and wisdom of the people who want peace and want to improve the situation, as well as of the consistent activities of the state and political autho.ities. The consistency of the party and the government in implementing the policy line of the Ninth PZPR Congress, their concern for reducing the effects of the crisis for the people, their care for social justice, their struggle against social pathology accord, and the inalienable leading role of the workers class are all aimed at restoring trust and the authorities' ties with the people, and to ensuring that the phenomena that caused the crisis and social tensions do not recur.

The good will the authorities continually declare and document is now being understood and given increasing support by the people, support which cannot be led astray by the deceitful slogans of those who put their own interests and the orders of foreign overlords above the good of Polnan.

A special task for the cells of the party is improving the sociopolitical situation. We must work in a party-like way, it was said, in order for the citizens to see that the party is the same but not really the same. The people must see that the aim of the party on every level is to help them, to deal with their just affairs, to organize society's efforts to overcome the crisis, to combat evil and degeneration, to inspire the activities of the citizens, to be with people, work for them, to lead them, and to be an example.

Basing themselves on the appraisals adopted by the PZPR Politburo, the Presidium of the Central Auditing Commission mapped out the goals for inspection projects carried out before and after the 13th plenum of the PZPR Central Committee, especially concerning the proper implementation of party resolutions, organizational efficiency, discipline, and the openness of party activities. The style and the way in which party cells function, Kazimierz Morawski said, must be the subject of the attention of the aktivs and the party apparatus. This is because only constant improvement in the methods of the party's activities can ensure that they will be effective and clear to society. The inspections that the Central Auditing Commission has carried out so far point to the shortcomings that are still occurring in certain fields during the implementing of party tasks.

The Presidium of the Central Auditing Commission discussed and adopted goals and principles for cooperation with the Main Territorial Inspectorate, stating that its inspections play an important part in putting the functioning of administrative and economic institutions in order. While pointing out the infringements and shortcomings seen in the inspection of voivodships, it is necessary to map out the tasks of party committees and primary party organizations every time for everybody regarding their ideological, educational, and propaganda work, especially in areas where definite negligence has been noted.

The meeting heard reports on the state of the party's finances, as well as of the internal party economy, and approved programs for summary inspections.

The Presidium of the Central Auditing Commission became acquainted with the state of party auditing activities in Lodz and Lomza Voivodships.

The Presidium discussed and approved the assumptions of the Central Auditing Commission's seventh plenary session and decided to put them together with the assumptions made at the political seminar for Central Auditing Commission members and the presiding council of the Voivodship Auditing Committee after 10 October.

Brigadier General Edward Drzazga, head of the Main Territorial Inspectorate, took part in the meeting of the Presidium of the Central Auditing Commission.

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM REVIEWS TRANSPORT BUSINESS

AU151237 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Sep 83 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] PAP -- The Government Press Bureau reports that on 12 September the Government Presidium discussed the performance and fuel economy of road transportation.

The share of road transportation in goods freight was reduced almost 25 percent in 1981-82, primarily because of the increasing fuel shortage. The decreasing supply of fuel and lower amount of freight continue to increase the number of trucks out of action.

The Government Presidium noted that branch transportation is using its trucks more efficiently but that many other units are registering worse results in transportation.

The Government Presidium issued directives on how to improve the performance of road transportation throughout the country. It decided that road transportation potential must cater more effectively to the needs of the economy and that more goods should be carried by fewer trucks using less fuel. Because of the need to improve freight, new trucks will be assigned, above all, to specialized transportation enterprises.

Short-term measures to improve transportation will include greater control over the use of trucks and increased sanctions against the misuse of trucks. The coordination of long-distance freight trips by all owners of trucks in Poland will be improved. New documents such as road certificates and monthly performance record cards will be introduced to improve the use of fuel. Automatic devices to record speed, travel time, and stoppages will be installed in trucks.

The Government Presidium instructed the minister of materials management to issue a decree on the principles of transportation work and on the methods by which the gasoline stations in the socialized enterprises are to account for the consumption of fuel.

It also recommended that the price for new trucks and spare parts be so calculated that enterprises are encouraged to carry out timely and proper overhauls of the trucks in use.

The Government Presidium also discussed all the issues connected with the development of small-scale industry. It studied the implementation of the economic reform and the proposed modifications to the economic system and discussed the conditions under which the state local industries and handicrafts perform.

Small-scale industry plays an important role in the economic system and produces mainly consumer goods, using local materials to a great extent and stimulating the economy of small towns and villages.

Last year socialized small-scale industry produced goods worth over Z354.8 billion in comparable prices, which was 3.5 percent more than in 1981. The light and electronic engineering industries have the largest share in the production of small-scale industry. The fiscal results of small-scale enterprises have been improved. Production cooperatives have achieved good results in the development of exports. Handicrafts have also developed favorably: The number of handicraft shops increased 22,900 last year, and at the end of 1982 there were 265,400 individual handicraft shops countrywide. The number of foreign small-scale enterprises continued to increase, and at the end of 1982 there were 259 such enterprises countrywide.

The Government Presidium criticized certain unfavorable phenomena of small-scale industry, including its insufficient interest in service for the population.

The 1983-85 National Socioeconomic Plan provides for an increase in the share of small-scale industry in national industry from 8.4 percent in 1982 to 10.7 percent in 1985. The Government Presidium agreed that it is necessary to stabilize systems-type solutions in order to ensure the implementation of the socioeconomic plan. It also agreed that the reconstruction of state local industries is an urgent task. The present changes in the economic system are meant to enable small-scale enterprises to modernize their technical base.

The Government Presidium stressed that the development of small-scale enterprises depends primarily on the initiative and militancy of the local authorities. It agreed that it is necessary to more closely relate the budgets of the people's councils to the performance of small-scale enterprises, which should become an important source of the local authorities' incomes, and that priority attention should be given to the task of enabling small-scale industry to purchase, hire, to borrow the machinery not used by the key industries. The process of reconstructing and developing small-scale industry calls for reconstruction of the scientific research and technical base.

TRYBUNA LUDU NOTES FEATURES OF TU DEVELOPMENT

AU161126 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Sep 83 p 1

[Jerzy A. Salecki commentary: "Roads to Agreement"]

[Text] Over 16,900 trade unions affiliating almost 3.3 million members were active in Polish enterprises at the beginning of this month. Initiating groups and founding committees are active in 8,000 other enterprises. This means that a trade union organization is active or is being set up in 85 out of every 100 economic units in our country. Five national trade union structures are already functioning and 24 applications for the registration of other trade union federations have been made to the appropriate courts.

These figures support the thesis that the trade union movement is being renewed and illustrate the range and extent of the hesitation, mistrust, disbelief, and prejudice that the trade unions active among working people have to overcome. The process of building up the authority of the new trade unions and of winning trust among workers' communities will no doubt be a long-term process, which is natural as illustrated by the idea contained in Premier W. Jaruzelski's speech during his meeting with the Baildon foundry workers:

"The new reborn trade unions are a typical symbolic example of a road to agreement. They affiliate representatives of all previous trade union streams, which is the clearest proof of how the spirit of this agreement is demonstrated in specific action."

If today we still encounter attemptes to boycott our trade unions and to present them as "government- or party-sponsored," that is, as not self-governing and independent, and if there are still among us those who are "irreconcilable" and who want to discredit the reborn trade union movement, then this is not because trade union issues are at stake here. The fact is that action against trade unions is action against national agreement. This agreement is not meant as agreement between "society" and the "power apparatus," but as agreement within our community, which is divided and beset by differences.

The party wants the self-governing and independent trade union movement to be a strong and genuine partner of the power apparatus, a participant in government, and one of the important promoters of socialist renewal, who bear responsibility for its implementation. The Katowice meeting has demonstrated that the trade unions continue to develop their program as they grow in numbers and that this program enhances their strength, which is demonstrated by the number of demands addressed to the state authorities and by the criticism of the performance of the economy and relations between trade unions, economic administration, and workers self-government bodies. Only a movement that is aware of its real strength is capable of presenting its position and arguments and of joining the issue with its partners in order to decide how best to reconcile its needs with the ability of the authorities to meet these needs.

The Katowice meeting shows that the trade union movement has entered another stage of its development -- the stage of painstaking efforts when success will be determined by perseverance in defending and representing workers' interests, by the quality of action programs, by commitment to solving workers' problems, and by the skill to reach accord with workers self-government bodies and the economic administration. The further quantitative development of the trade union movement will be mainly determined by the results of trade union work and by the specific effects of the agreement between the old branch trade unions, autonomous trade unions, and members of former Solidarity.

Stressing that economic administration will be also judged by its attitude toward trade unions and stressing the importance of the Baildon meeting, Premier Jaruzelski said that it would be naive to expect that an idyll would develop in the relationship of trade unions and administration. This is impossible because life itself produces various problems, including disputed ones. The main point is to weigh arguments so that decisions are determined by a sense of responsibility and not by emotions.

We may expect disputes between trade unions and workers self-government bodies. We know that group interests differ from national interests and that the workforce of one or several plants may assume a different position from that of all other workers in a given sector of the national economy. The point is not to smother disputes, but to solve all potential conflicts in a constructive way. We are not interested in conformist trade unions. We want trade unions to be militant and aggressive. We want them to accept in advance the basic truth that they form a structure in the national agreement being created, and that they serve the interests of the working people and the overriding interests of Poland as a whole.

The Baildon foundry meeting in Katowice has proved that trade unions want and are able to openly speak of all issues and that the authorities are always ready to listen to arguments and proposals, to make feasible changes and modifications, and to avail themselves of people's inspiration. The discussion in the Baildon foundry demonstrated a sense of responsibility on the part of the aktivs in the new trade unions and illustrated the premier's words that "we have to be better if our lives are to be better." There is no alternative to this.

PAP PROVIDES DETAILS ON LAW ON PEOPLE'S COUNCILS

LD151517 Warsaw PAP in English 1426 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Warsaw 15 Sept -- A new law on the system of people's councils and local self-government passed last July is a legal act of a special character which introduces significant changes to the entire Polish political system.

Giving more details about this new law, Professor Zygmunt Rybicki, undersecretary of state in the Office of the Council of Ministers, told PAP that the complex character of tasks makes it impossible for the law to cover definite solutions, but it provides a legal foundation and, at the same time, is a sort of a guide to legislation on the state administration. The new law provides for the local administration to perform three basic functions, that is, firstly, that of local bodies of state administration, secondly, in respect of executive powers, that of governing bodies of people's councils and, thirdly, that of local self-government bodies. They are interconnected and form a homogeneous whole in respect of the political system. As regards the third function the administration is obliged to secure assistance for actions taken by local self-governments to better meet the needs of local population by means of unpaid labour. The administration must take care of making these actions produce social effects and correspond to guiding decisions taken by people's councils.

An important characteristic of the new law is the realism of adopted soultions. Thus, for example, both peoples councils and superior executive bodies exert their influence on appointing local bodies of state administration, that is voivodes, mayors and chiefs. Possibilities to exercise powers -- which is also a significant innovation -- are based on people's councils' own resources. The law also provides for principles of making "local law" and shaping territorial divisions. It specifies tasks of bodies at different levels, puts more emphasis on their increased powers and also higher responsibility. The law determines the administration's tasks and its place in a more unequivocal way than the to-date one and provides bases for efficient actions in favour of the social interest.

PLANNED 'VERY HIGH FOOD PRICE RISES' DENIED

LD172220 Warsaw PAP in English 2040 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Warsaw 17 Sep -- Rumours have been spread in Poland recently on alleged very high food price rises to be introduced any day, as of October 1 or "most certainly" still this year. Rumours point to "new prices" as "certain", quoting the best sources. It is rumoured that some people have already seen new, published price lists, according to which sugar would cost 150 zlotys, a loaf of bread 69 zlotys, joint of pork 900 zlotys and higher quality meat 800 zlotys per one kg, etc.

In this connection the Polish press agency PAP has been authorized to state that this [word indistinct] have nothing in common with the truth. Official prices for food will not be certainly raised this year and the examples of "new prices" included in rumours cirulating in Poland have been fabricated.

[Word indistinct] have been reiterated already this year both in official statements and through the press, radio and television that official prices for food will not have been changed by the end of 1983. These assurances will be kept. At the same time information was given that food prices will go up in early 1984. The need to change these prices stems from, and this has been explained several times too, changed procurement prices for agricultural products introduced in the middle of this year.

According to the adopted and observed principles of changing prices for socially most essential goods which are approved by the Office for Prices, detailed assumptions of these price-rises and their impact on family budgets will be also proposed for discussions and consultations. An entire month will be assigned for discussions and social consultations of these proposals, especially on compensations. Decisions on official price rises and distribution of quota for compensations will be taken with regard to opinions put forward in the course of the discussions and consultations and put into practice not earlier than in January 1984.

Calculations of the impact of changed procurement prices on production costs in the food industry and on retail prices of food and family budgets have not been finished yet. Therefore, proposals for public discussion and consultations have not been worded yet. This is to take place in the coming weeks. However, on the basis of known figures of increased procurement prices for agricultural produce one can state already today that a total increase of costs of living as a result of changed official prices for food may amount to about four per cent.

BASIC FOOD SUPPLY MAINTAINED AT SAME LEVEL

LD191657 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] The Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services reports that supplies of basic foods to the market in October will be at the level of average supplies for August and September. Changes in the principles of rationed sales will not be introduced. The free market nonrationed sale of fats is to be maintained. So-called large poultry -- that is, chickens, ducks, geese, and turkeys -- will be sold without ration cards. It will be possible to buy cereal products with ration coupons intended for the purchase of flour, but not the other way round.

SLOWO POWSZECHNE ON OUTLOOK FOR TRADESPEOPLE

AU161345 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 14 Sep 83 pp 1-2

[Report signed "Bob": "When the Trades Gain Respect"]

[Text] About 2 million people earn their living as tradespeaple. Some 600,00 of them work in almost 300,000 workshops, making tradespeople a permanent feature of the national economy, which is why the problems and the difficulties this community experiences cannot constitute a peripheral factor. A press conference organized on 13 September on the anniversary of the trades self-governing body, was a time to reflect upon the conditions that are necessary for the development of the trades.

Kazimierz Modzelewski, chairman of the National Trades Council, spoke of the history of Poland's trades and their self-governing bodies. He stressed that the role of the trades' self-governing bodies is becoming similar to that of workers' self-management bodies. The trades self-government bodies are, therefore, jointly responsible for production results as well as for shaping interpersonal relations.

Recently trades self-government bodies have begun a ruthless fight against all manifestations of dishonesty among tradesmen, and are making an effort to improve the quality of production and services. But this is no easy matter. The decidedly poor supply of raw and other materials is responsible for the fact that the basis of our production is made up of waste materials, while there is a shortage of spare parts for our machines and equipment. For example, it is not enough that there is a shortage of materials in tailoring -- it is also difficult to get hold of thread, needles, machines, and irons on top of that. Customers complain about the slowness of services, and tailors scour markets in order to buy needles that have been smuggled in from Czechoslovakia.

The fiscal regulations introduced on 1 August are causing a further drop in the employment situation in the trades, as well as restrictions on the volume of production. We must also take into account sucn things as firms being liquidated or many plants that are changing their line of trade.

The growth in the rate of turnover tax is causing an increase in the prices of goods and services rendered, which could have an unfavorable influence on people's attitudes toward the trades.

Dr Zbigniew Rudnicki, the chairman of the Main Administration of the Central Handicrafts' Union, outlined the prospects for the development of the trades until the year 2000, and although they were exceptionally optimistic they will, nevertheless, depend on the sociopolitical climate surrounding this branch of small manufacturing to a considerable degree.

The outlooks for small manufacture in our country are rather hazy, Z. Rudnicki said; we still cannot manage to achieve the sort of cooperation with industry which our neighbors, the Hungarians and the GDR, have accomplished. We have not been able to draw on their experience. The gap that divides the premier and the official in this administration who interprets the regulations is still a wide one. People at the lower level of the administration sometimes forget that the practice of the socialist economy has frequently proved during the last several score years that it pays to support and promote the trades.

TRIAL OF FORMER SOLIDARITY LEADER BEGINS

LD201702 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] The trial of 35-year-old Janusz Palubicki has begun before the Air Force court in Poznan. He is an art historian employed by Adam Mickiewicz University. The indictment states that from August to December 1982, when he was arrested, he led an illegal union called the Provisional Board of Wielkopolska Region NSZZ Solidarity and took part in the work of the so-called Provisional Coordinating Commission of Solidarity. Janusz Palubicki held leading posts in those unions and distributed illegal publications containing untrue and hostile material able to create social unrest. The accused also violated the decree of 12 December 1981 on martial law.

THEOLOGIAN CONGRESS CONCLUDES IN LUBLIN

LD162357 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] The Seventh PPR Congress of Polish theologians has concluded in Lublin. The congress was devoted to the issues of Christianity and Polish culture during the millenium. Over 600 priests from all academic theological centers and seminaries took part. Cardinal Jozef Glemp, primate of Poland, and Cardinal Franciszek Macharski, Krakov metropolitan, were present.

CEAUSESCU SPEECH AT CLUJ-NAPOCA RALLY 15 SEP

AU151020 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0840 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the Cluj-Napoca mass rally occasioned by his working visit to Cluj -- live]

[Text] Dear Comrades and friends, we have come to Cluj County and to the Cluf-Napoca Municipality on a working visit and on the occasion of the opening of the 1983-84 school year. I want to take this opportunity to convey to you, to all the inhabitants of Cluj County and the municipality, warm, revolutionary greetings and best wishes on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council, the government and on my own behalf, and to convey to you congratulations on the occasion of the opening of the new school year and to wish you the best possible results in all areas. [applause, cheers]

I visited several industrial and agricultural enterprises and educational and research establishemnts. I want to mention my visit to the metallurgical combine of Cimpia Turzii, which has become a great metallurgical center in Cluj County and which is manufacturing high-quality products for our national economy. Simiarly, we were very pleased with the development of and the results obtained by the new heavy-machinery combine of Cluj Napoca. It can be said that this combine is one of the major ones not only in your county, but for the entire country's heavy machine-building industry. I want to take this opportunity to mention my good impressions of all the units we visited and of the achievements attained by the working people, as well as of the good results obtained throughout the county in the fulfillment of this year's production. I was impressed with the fact that in the first 8 months of this year Cluj industry in general exceeded the production plan. This is a guarantee that the entire year's plan will be fulfilled in good conditions.

In the units I visited I discussed with working people, party organizations, and working people's councils both activities to date and measures that are to be taken to improve activities. For the good results obtained in the units I visited and throughout the industry by the working people of Cluj County and Cluj-Napoca, I want to convey warmest congratulations and wishes for ever new successes. [applause, cheers]

The rapid development of industry in Cluj -- as in all our countries -- constitutes the materialization of our party's consistently revolutionary policy of intensively developing production forces throughout the country as a sound basis for the general development of the fatherland, for raising the people's general material and cultural well-being, and for achieving a genuine equality of rights among all working people, regardless of nationality. We can state with justified pride that Romanian industry has become a considerable force in our socialist society, that all our counties possess a modern industry which has helped create a new life for millions of people, thus demonstrating that only socialism can provide conditions for rapid socioeconomic development and for raising the people's material and cultural living standard. [applause, cheers]

Throughout our country working people have exceeded the production plan for the first 8 months of the year by about 10 billion lei. This shows that all our people are resolutely working to fulfill the decisions of the 12th congress and of the national conference, with a view to achieving a new quality of labor and life and creating the conditions for our fatherland's transition to a higher stage of development. For the good results obtained by working people throughout the country I want to convey to them, from this great mass rally in Cluj, warmest congratulations and wishes for coming to the end of the year with the best possible results and for successfully completing the entire 5-year plan. [applause, cheers]

All our results -- in Cluz, in other counties, and throughout the country -- forcefully demonstrate the correctness of our party's materialist-dialectical policy of consistently implementing generally valid truths and the principles of scientific socialism to the specific conditions prevailing in our country. This demonstratee that our party is properly fulfilling its historic mission of leading the entire nation to the highest peaks of progress and civilization, along the path of socialism and communism. [applause, cheers]

Dear comrades and friends, during my visit I discussed with working people of each collective and, with party organizations both good results and certain failings and shortcomings. I do not wish to discuss these failings and shortcomings now. As in other counties, I believe that the party organization, the working people, managerial councils, and mass and civic organizations will learn the proper lessons and will resolutely endeavor to eliminate failings and improve all activities. I have chosen not to speak about shortcomings because I believe that Cluj has sufficient factors capable of critically and self-critically examining the situation and of improving it. I thus express my faith in the party organization, in managerial councils, and in the capable working collectives in all areas. I am convinced that, as one, you will show that my faith was well founded. [applause, cheers]

As I said at the recent joint session of the National Council for Agriculture and of the working meeting on industry and investment, we must do everything possible to optimally fulfill the 1983 plan and to thoroughly prepare for the 1984 plan. In particular we must give great attention to fulfilling the itemized production plan in all areas, thus meeting the requirements of the national economy, consumer requirements, and exports.

In particular, Cluj, too, must make a considerable contribution to implementing the task established by the 12th congress and by the national conference in connection with the more intensive development of energy and raw materials resources. More resolute steps must be taken to cut down on energy and material consumption, to recover and reutilize energy and materials. Special attention must be given, in Cluj, too, to further improving product quality and continuously raising the technical level of production. All products that leave an enterprise or section must be of a high quality and a high technical standard. Both consumer goods and equipment and machinery of various types must be able to compete with the best equipment and machinery of the type produced in the world. In view of the fact that Cluj has considerable educational and research resources, as well as modern enterprises and equipment -- such as the heavy-industry combine, but that is not the only one -- we must manufacture machines and equipment of an even better quality than foreign ones, thus demonstrating the capabilities and resources of the machine-builders and working people of Cluj and of our entire country. [applause, cheers]

Greater attention must be given to enhancing labor productivity, by scientifically organizing work in each unit and on each job, and by mechanizing and automating production processes. I do not think that it is necessary for me now to explain why we must markedly increase labor productivity; as you are well aware, precisely in the area of labor productivity we must demonstrate both the capability of our workers class and the strength of socialism. From this viewpoint, too, we must exceed everything achieved by capitalism, thus showing that socialism -- working people masters of the production forces, of the national resources, and of their destinies -- can work better and achieve a far greater productivity, since the working people work for themselves and for their own nation. [applause, cheers]

Simultaneously, all units in all areas -- both production units and educational, scientific, and cultural institutions -- must further cut back on production and material costs. We must economize and be careful of how we spend each leu; each leu invested or spent must yield maximum profit.

The matter of increasing economic efficiency must constitute one of the daily concerns of all collectives of working people. We must not for a moment forget that it is our duty to ensure that all activities and each product is profitable and efficiently produced, since this is the only way to more markedly increase the national income and wealth, the only way to more markedly develop the production forces and the entire society, and to continuously raise the people's material and cultural well-being. [applause, cheers]

Here, too, I want to call your attention to the fact that we must fulfill the export production in the best conditions, that we must export goods and more efficiently capitalize on raw materials and on the work of our people. There is no need for me to explain why exports are important; as you well know, we have to import many raw materials for various sectors. We import great quantities of oil. Hence, we must have the means to pay for them, in order to secure the material basis for the further development of our economy. For the same reason, we must actively participate in the international division of labor -- both with the socialist and developing countries, and with developed capitalist countries. We must grasp, dear comrades and friends, that international relations, trade, and production sharing are a must for the development of our socialist fatherland and for strengthening the cooperation among all states in the world. [applause, cheers]

There is a large volume of investments in Cluj County. Various facilities have been commissioned. However, there are arrears, too. Hence, all necessary measures must be taken to ensure the optimal implementation of the investment program for this year and next, so that all the facilities planned can be put into production this year. I am dwelling on this matter because it is particularly important for properly utilizing material and financial resources and for securing the production facilities required for 1984, 1985, and for the future. Similarly, we must take steps to implement investment projects in the area of housing, too. We must resolutely implement the principles concerning urban systematization oand organization. In Cluj and in the other town of the county there has been a lot of construction going on. However, we must now ensure that these new buildings blend harmoniously and that they give our localities a modern urban appearance. In Cluj, too, it is necessary to give greater care to urban organization, so that Cluj can acquire a new and socialist appearance. [applause, cheers]

Dear comrades and friends, I also toured some agricultural units. I saw an exhibition, too, but in particular I had an opportunity to see most of the county, so that now I have a general idea of the state of agriculture in Cluj. There is no doubt that Cluj, too, its peasantry and working people employed in agriculture have obtained some good results. However, to tell you frankly, they fall short of the potential and requirements of Cluj County. Before speaking about problems in agriculture I want nevertheless to convey to all peasants and working people in agriculture congratulations on the results attained so far, and also to express the hope that they will work so as to achieve much better results as of the next year. [applause cheers]

As we decided at the recent meeting, resolute measures must be taken to rapidly harvest all crops without losses, to store it, and to make deliveries to state blocks of grain and agricultural produce for both ensuring ample supplies within the framework of the self-supply and self-management system, and for replenishing state stocks in general. Resolute measures are also required to sow the new crops in good conditions and on schedule, and in keeping with all the provisions of the law and the requirements of a modern and scientific agriculture. By achieving this in the fall and by carrying out all necessary operations for next spring's sowing we will lay a sound foundation for making the agriculture of Cluj County far more successful as of 1984. And you have the potential for it. Cluj has great resources. You have an institute of agriculture, and a research station.

I must tell you frankly that, although I said I would not criticize, I cannot refrain from mentioning that the presence of the institute and of these specialists is not yet felt in Cluj agriculture. I hope that they will understand that as of next year the effects of this institue of agricultural higher education must make themselves felt. [applause, cheers, chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!"]

As is known, the Central Committee plenum of last June adopted a vast program of irrigation, drainage, and anti-soil erosion work. As of this fall Cluj County must work out a very serious program on anti-soil erosion measures. Although I was previously aware of it, yesterday I had an opportunity to notice very large areas of poor soil caused by inappropriate agricultural work and by failure to comply with the most elementary rules and norms of agricultural work. In order to achieve good agricultural production in Cluj County you must begin to seriously fight soil erosion and to perform the operations for which you have both the experience and the resources necessary. The plenum program established this as one of the basic tasks for Cluj County. Both the county party committee, the people's council, and agricultural bodies must work out such a program as of this fall and take resolute measures, so that within a few years' time this situation can be eliminated and so that we can recover for agriculture [those degraded areas] and increase soil fertility in Cluj County, too. We have the resources for it. We will extend all necessary support for this purpose, in the hope that Cluj will obtain good results in agriculture, too, and will no longer lag behind. [applause, cheers]

Dear comrades and friends, generally speaking in all other socioeconomic sectors we must take resolute and determined steps to fulfill the plan provisions and the programs we have in various areas. We must ensure that Cluj, too, obtains better results in all areas and is thus in a position to take one of the first places among out counties and to make an increasing contribution in keeping with the human and material resources it has. Then, indeed, Cluj will be able to make a great contribution to the general development of our fatherland and the implemention of the program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and advance to communism. [applause, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, the new school year 1983-84 begins today throughout the country. One of the great accomplishments of socialism and of our people is our good educational system and the creation of a modern education that is capable of training cadres in all professions. Our educational system currently incorporates over 5.8 million young people at all levels, school children and students. To that we must add advanced training and retraining courses designed to expand people's knowledge. We can thus state that over 25 percent of our population is studying. That is very good and constitutes one of the greatest accomplishments of socialism, which has for a long time now eliminated backwardness and the situations that existed under the bourgeois-landowners' system. This is precisely the basis on which we were able to ensure both the general development of production forces, of industry, research, agriculture, and all other areas. This is our guarantee that we can successfully implement the party program and raise our country to ever higher peaks of progress and civilization. [applause, cheers]

I visited several institutes of education and research in Cluj. Our general impressions of both education and research activities are good. In Cluj, too, as in the rest of the country, we have a sound material basis that provides everything necessary for thoroughly training people in the most advanced areas of knowledge. We have 256,000 teaching cadres for all specialities; more than 16,000 of them are employed in institutes of higher education. Thus, we have the human resources, and we have very good technical facilities. We have wonderful young people. We must now endeavor to capitalize on this wonderful potential in the best way in order to further raise the level of education in all areas.

As envisaged in the education law, the party program, and the decisions of the 12th congress, we must give greater attention to mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, and technical sciences in general. However, we must not forget, comrades, that in order to have a socialist capable of optimally dealing with the problems arising from the rapid development of science, technology, and other areas, we need people with manysided and multidisciplinary training. Unfortunately, many areas of education have become too narrow. We are educating limited socialists with limited knowledge.

What we need, however, are engineers and agronomists capable of dealing with a wider range of activities, who can solve any problem and can switch work at short notice. Generally speaking, scientific domains have always been, are, and will always be strongly interconnected. Narrow specialization can only limit people's knowledge and modes of expression in the areas of science, culture, and all other spheres. [applause, chants]

The party program mentions the polytechnicalization of education. We need workers who can easily deal with any problem and switch from one profession to another. Our educational system must focus on multilateral training at all levels in order to provide the cadres required for the further development of our socialist fatherland.

Measures must also be further taken to more closely link education, research, and production. We have good results in this area too, as I have seen in Cluj. However, much remains to be done, and we must resolutely strive to implement these objectives. We must give greater attention to research. Teaching cadres and students must also be involved in research with a view to more rapidly solving certain problems of great importance for the development of our country. The research sector of Cluj, too, must take note of this.

All educational activities must be consistently based on the state-of-the-art in technology, science, and human knowledge. Activities in all areas must be based on the revolutionary concept of life and the world: dialectical and historical materialism. We must always proceed from the fact that what has been achieved and the knowledge that has been amassed in each sphere is not yet the outer limit. On the contrary, it constitutes only the foundation on which to progress and to decipher more and more of the secrets of nature and knowledge. We must be driven by the conviction that Romanian scientists and our young people must become active participants in developing science and universal knowledge. This is the basis for building a communist society and for increasing our country's contribution, the contribution of Romanian science to world science. [applause, cheers]

We must preserve and develop amid young people a revolutionary and rejuvenating spirit, and the humanitarian spirit of Romanian education. In all its activities education must become instrumental in educating and shaping the new man, in shaping citizens with a high level of revolutionary and patriotic consciousness, armed -- I repeat -- with the most progressive knowledge in all areas, in shaping builders of the communist society and of a free and independent Romania. [applause, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, on the basis of the decisions of the Central Committee plenum the Political Executive Committee recently decided to raise the salaries of all categories of working people as of 1 September, to improve the new economic mechanism, to expand and generalize the overall contract system, and to promote the principle of workers' self-management and self-administration. The measures are known to you; they were published and are being debated in the press and with all working people, so I will not now go into detail.

However, comrades, it must be clear to everyone that these measures designed to improve management and to raise remuneration under the overall contract system must bring about radical improvements in all activities. In order to implement these measures we must ensure unwavering implementation of all plans and all economic indexes I have spoken about. Only by more markedly increasing labor productivity and the national income will we be able to ensure that salary increases are real and indeed contribute to raising the people's material and cultural well-being. We have all the necessary requirements for this and we must resolutely set our minds to it. In implementing measures to improve work and to expand the overall contract system we proceed from the principle that each person must be paid according to his work, and we thus implement even more resolutely the socialist principle according to which incomes can be unlimited in proportion to the work done and to its results. No one will any longer have guaranteed incomes without working. We must be guided by the principle: No bread without work and no work without bread. The working people, builders of socialism, who are striving to develop the fatherland, must be paid according to their work, while the lazy ones, those who think they can live without working or by working just a little, should grasp that they had better start working seriously. There are jobs for everybody and we must ensure that each person actively participates in the work devoted to building socialism.

Dear comrades, we have taken these measures at a time of the difficult conditions of the economic crisis at an international level, when the living standard is worsening in many countries, the working people's incomes are decreasing, and unemployment is increasing. The fact that we have been able to take these measures demonstrates that Romanian economy and our socialist society are able to diminish the consequences of the world crisis and to act to further develop the forces of production. This demonstrates the force of socialism and the force of our people who are consciously building their own future. I want to repeat once again, comrades, that this demonstrates that everything we are achieving belongs to the people, to the working people, and that everything we will achieve in the future will belong to the people, to all our nation, and that it depends on us so that the life of all our fatherland's citizens, irrespective of nationality, will be increasingly better and more plentiful. Let us do all we can to constantly implement the party policy of forcefully developing the forces of production in our society, and the party policy which gives priority to man and to the need to constantly improve the well-being and happiness of man. Let us do all we can to demonstrate that this policy of our Communist Party is fully in keeping with the requirements of the whole nation and that we will constantly ensure our fatherland's elevation onto an increasingly higher level of a free and independent life. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-peace"]

As I mentioned at the Mangalia meeting, it is necessary for us to pay greater attention to the political-educational activity of shaping the revolutionary awareness of the new man. We must carry out sustained activity, and Cluj has wonderful prerequisites available in this field as well. There are many institutes for cultural, artistic activity; there are many organizations and cadres in this sector. We must also improve the political-educational activity so as to match the requirements of the revolutionary struggle for shaping a man with a lofty and revolutionary patriotic awareness. We must take firm action to combat any retrograde attitudes such as chauvinism, nationalism, anti-semitism, and any forms of humiliating man. It is well known that only the exploiting classes have always had such interests in order to cause enmity between the working people of different nationalities to be able to better oppress them, to better dominate them. Our Communist Party and scientific socialism in general have always risen against chauvinist and nationalist attitudes; they have always advocated full equality of rights among all working people, irrespective of nationality. We can state with justified pride that our party has implemented in Socialist Romania the principles of socialism also in the nationality field. The manner in which we have resolved the nationality problem in Romania is reason for pride for our party and our socialist state.

As I have said on other occasions, we would like to see those principles applied in all countries in the world at least in the manner in which they have been applied in Romania. Unfortunately, as you well know, there is still great injustice -- not only social but also national injustice -- there is the racist policy in various parts of the world, and there are fascist instigations aimed at destroying small groups of nations and other such trends. It is necessary for us, comrades, to understand that such attitudes belong only to such people who have lost their human sense and that socialism -- the most humane and just society -- cannot and must not have such attitudes. Socialism must implement true fraternity and equality among all citizens, irrespective of their nationality and irrespective of what language they speak. We must speak a common language, the language of scientific socialism, the revolutionary language of the struggle for socialism, for communism, and for cooperation and peace. [cheers, chants]

Let us forcefully develop love toward the fatherland, toward the people, the party, and toward the cause of socialism; let us develop the spirit of patriotic and revolutionary education. A basic feature in our overall activity must be the goal to turn each cultural-artistic institute, each school, and each plant into a stronghold of work and of revolutionary and patriotic education, of shaping a militant revolutionary man for the cause of socialism, for equality among peoples, and for a world without wars, a world of peace and cooperation. [cheers, chants]

Taking into consideration that among all our youth, including the youth in schools, there is no young man without his own function, I must stress that an important role is played by schools, educational cadres in political-educational work and we have to improve the role and activity of education and educational cadres in educating and shaping our fatherland's youth in a patriotic, revolutionary spirit. Thus, all party organizations and bodies -- in concerning themselves with all problems -- must never forget the need for political-educational work and the shaping of the new man. Special tasks devolve on civic organizations. Within this framework, I would like to refer today especially to youth and the youth organizations which must implement their mission of organizing and shaping youth in a revolutionary spirit under favorable conditions.

On this occasion I would also like to call upon all our fatherland's youth to do all they can to acquire the most modern knowledge in all fields of activity: Learn, learn and learn again, dear friends. Prepare for becoming goood citizens of our fatherland, armed with higher knowledge in the field in which you are being trained so that you are able to ensure our fatherland's development and elevation to new levels, and so that you may carry on the torch of civilization, of revolutionary humanism, of socialism and communism; so that you may carry on the torch of the Romanian people's unity with the coinhabiting nationalities and of our closely united states. [cheers, chants]

In 2 months we will celebrate the 65th anniversary of the creation of the uniform national state, that is since the unification of Transylvania with Romania, a vital desire of our nation's development which created conditions for our people's firm assertion in the world and for the assertion of their creative energy. [cheers, chants]

Let us celebrate this event with new successes in all fields of activity; let us demonstrate that our people under the party leadership united within the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front is firmly determined to do all it can to implement the party program and to constantly strengthen the force of our nation and to strengthen the unity, independence, and sovereignty of our fatherland -- Romania. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, concerning ourselves with resolving the problems of developing our fatherland in all fields, we never forget the complex activity in the international arena and the need for an intensive activity to contribute to stopping the aggravation of the world situation, to resuming and developing the policy of detente, to stopping the arms race, and to achieving disarmament and peace in the world. [cheers, chants]

The basic problem of our time is the problem of disarmament and the defense of peace. In this context, we pay great attention today to the problem of stopping the deployment of medium-range missiles and of proceeding to destroying and withdrawing existing ones. It is necessary for us to do all we can to stop the deployment this year of the new missiles in Europe. There are negotiations under way in Geneva between the Soviet Union and the United States. We are of the opinion that everything must be done, and that it is possible for those negotiations to reach an agreement to stop the deployment of the new missiles.

As I mentioned in my messages addressed to the chiefs of state and government in Europe, I want to stress that if no results are obtained this year, it is advisable that those negotiations be continued and that the new missiles should not be deployed. And if the two great powers -- the Soviet Union and the United States -- do not reach an appropriate agreement -- taking into consideration that those missiles concern all European states -- we believe that it is necessary for the European states to participate directly in the conference on stopping the deployment of medium-range missiles. This should not be done by ignoring the desire of the European people who everywhere are forcefully against those new missiles which increase the danger for destruction in Europe and throughout the world. We must do all we can to achieve disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. We are firmly determined, together with the European peoples, to do all we can so that Europe will not experience the deployment of new medium-range missiles. A balance of forces must be ensured not through new weapons, new missiles, but by cutting back existing ones to the lowest possible level. It is also necessary for us to act with great determination to solve all problems by negotiations alone, to put an end to military conflicts, and to renounce the use and threat of force. We firmly advocate the achievement in the Balkans, and in other parts of Europe and the world, of nuclear-free zones, and zones without foreign military bases, as part and parcel of the general activity aimed at a total elimination of nuclear weapons in Europe and throughout the world. We advocate disarmament and a world without weapons and without wars. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-peace"]

We pay great attention to the struggle against unemployment and for a new world economic order that will ensure the access of lagging countries to the achievements of civilization and their more rapid progress. This constitutes a basic requirement for overcoming the economic crisis and for world economic stability. We believe that it is necessary to ensure the participation, on the basis of equal rights, of all states, irrespective of social system or size, in resolving problems; and it is primiarily necessary to ensure the participation of the small- and medium-size countries, of the developing and nonaligned countries. We firmly advocate enhancement of the role of the United Nations and of other international organizations in resolving the complex problems in a democratic manner in the interests and to the benefit of each people and nation. We are firmly convinced that the peoples have the necessary strength -- when acting in complete unity -- to stop the dangerous trend toward a nuclear catastrophe of international life so as to set a new trend, a trend toward disarmament, toward cooperation in order to ensure the vital right of peoples to existence, to life, and to freedom and peace. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, in conclusion I would once again like to mention that we have gathered very pleasant impressions about what we have been able to see this morning, and especially about the meeting with the working people and the workers, the engineers, technicians and peasants, with the residents in towns and villages through which we traveled.

Everywhere we were able to note enthusiasm and determination to act with great decisiveness in implementing the party policy; everywhere we have noted love for the party, for our socialist fatherland and an ardent desire for peace. There was no place where the word peace did not resound as a call and pledge by our people to unite efforts to make peace triumph in the world. Based on this desire for peace I came across everywhere and in which we see trust in the policy promoted by our party and our socialist state, I want to assure you, dear comrades, and all our people that we will do all we can to implement the party program and to make peace triumph, and to strengthen the independence and sovereignty of Socialist Romania. [cheers, chants]

I am sure that the working people and all residents of Cluj County and those who work in Cluj-Napoca will do all they can to fulfill their highly responsible duties and tasks and to increase their contribution to the fatherland's general development. With this conviction I wish all of you increased greater successes in your activity. Do all you can so that Cluj will hold a more and more important place in the competition between all our country's counties. I wish you much good health and great happiness. [cheers, chants]

AGERPRES DESCRIBES CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH U.S.

AU191036 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/9/1983 -- Besides the economic relations between Romania and the USA, cultural exchanges also develop in many domains. In the last three years, representative exhibitions of Romanian art were arranged in Philadelphia, Ann Arbor, La Jolla and Seattle, favourably received by the press, as well as tours of the "Maramures" folk ensemble and of the Fantasio theatre of Constanta, while Romanian directors took part in the international film festivals in Minneapolis, Cleveland, Denver, Chicago and Los Angeles, etc.

The Society for Romanian Studies was set up ten years ago in the United States of America. It is an official organization of American scholars who study the Romanian language, culture, policies, history and arts and which gathers 150 members or so. Another similar organization is the Romanian Studies Association. At present, the Romanian language is taught in nine American universities. Through the agency of the Society for Romanian Studies, many cultural events were arranged in the past three years: Romanian book shows, exhbitions of Romanian plastic arts, cultural evenings and tours of outstanding ensembls and interpreters, visits, fact-finding sojourns and courses for men of threatre, writers, plastic artists and musicians.

The American manifestations in Romania in this interval included two prestigious exhibitions -- "The American Museum -- a History of the Community" and "The American Impressionism" which were visited by 180,000 people each in Bucharest (the first one was also shown in Cluj-Napoca, where it was visited by about 50,000 people), concerts of the "Primavera" women quartet, visits by writers and plastic artists, concerts of the chamber orchestra of the New England Conservatory of Boston.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVED NEW CANADIAN AMBASSADOR

AU201455 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1413 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/9/1983 -- On Tuesday, September 20 Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received Jacques Simard, who presented his credentials as ambassador of Canada to Romania.

In the address he made on the occasion, the ambassador highlighted the fine Romanian-Canadian relations which witnessed steady development on multiple planes and expressed the wish of the Canadian Government to intensify and diversify those relations in the interest of the two peoples, of the cause of peace and international collaboration. He also highlighted the good collaboration between Romania and Canada on an international plane stressing that the recent conclusion of the Madrid conference was an example of suchlike cooperation.

In his turn, the Romanian head of state pointed to the ascending course of the Romanian-Canadian relations in the political, economic, cultural and other fields of activity and assessed that the economies of the two countries provided conditions for a more powerful development of those relations, for the translation into fact of the understandings covenanted during the visit the governor-general of Canada paid to Romania.

The Romanian head of state also highlighted Romania's wish to strengthen the Romanian-Canadian cooperation on an international plane and pointed out that Socialist Romania consistently militated for a policy of peace and collaboration. We consider that disarmament, nuclear disarmament first and foremost, is the major question of our days. In this spirit, Romania declares for a stop to be put to the deployment of further medium-range missiles in Europe, for the withdrawal and scrapping of the ones in place. Under the current circumstances of the particularly tense international situation, efforts should be intensified in order to resume and further the policy of detente and respect for national independence, solve all interstate litigious issues by political means, through negotiations, eliminate the use and threat of force from interstate relations.

Next, Romania's president said that Romania paid great attention to strengthening her friendship and cooperation with Canada and expressed the wish to develop and diversify those relations.

During the ceremony greetings were exchanged between Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and the governor-general of Canada, Edward Richard Schreyer.

PRESIDENT GREETS ISRAEL'S HERZOG ON BIRTHDAY

AU191302 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Sep 83 p 5

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Hayim Herzog, president of the State of Israel:

On your 65th birthday, I extend to you heartfelt congratulations and wishes for personal health and happiness.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

ROMANIAN-CYPRIOT COMMISSION SIGNS PROTOCOL

AU201837 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/09/1983 -- The fourth session of the Joint Romanian-Cypriot Governmental Commission of Economic Collaboration and Industrial and Technical Cooperation took place in Bucharest. Both sides of the commission voiced their satisfaction over the way in which the measures covenanted during the previous session on the basis of decisions made at top level are carried into effect, they examined ways and methods of diversifying commercial exchanges.

The necessity was also highlighted to further enlarge mutually advantageous economic exchanges in keeping with Romania's and Cyprus' economic possibilities with the development programmes of the two countries. Ioan Florea, Romanian minister of forestry and building materials, and Yeoryios Andreou, minister of commerce and industry of the Republic of Cyprus, chairmen of the commission, signed the protocol of the session.

Ceausescu Receives Cypriot Minister

AU201835 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1818 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/09/1983 -- During the reception on September 20 by Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu of the minister of commerce and industry of the Republic of Cyprus, Yeoryios Andreou, co-chairman of the Joint Romanian-Cypriot Intergovernmental Commission of Economic Collaboration and Industrial and Technical Cooperation, whose proceedings took place in Bucharest, reference was made with satisfaction to the friendly Romanian-Cypriot relations that have expanded in the last few years according to the agreements reached at top level. The proceedings of the current session of the joint intergovernmental, commission were assessed in the positive, the conviction being expressed that the measures set on the occasion would enable an as efficient capitalization as possible of the existing opportunities with a view to amplifying and diversifying economic, technical-scientific cooperation as well as cooperation in other fields, and commercial exchanges for the benefit of both countries and peoples, of the cause of peace and collaboration among nations.

Current international questions were also approached with emphasis on the importance of intensifying efforts to halt the arms race and pass to tangible measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place. In that context, stress was laid on the necessity to take resolute action towards stopping the deployment of further medium-range missiles in Europe, withdrawing and scrapping the ones in place. The significance was highlighted of creating nuclear-free zones in the Balkans and in other regions of Europe.

In connection with the Cypriot issues, it was shown that a political negotiated solution should be achieved conducive to respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus.

The guest keenly thanks President Nicolae Ceausescu and Socialist Romania for their support for a just and lasting settlement of the Cypriot question.

The interview, which passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, occasioned an exchange of warm greetings between Romania's president, Nicolae Ceausescu, and Cyprus' president, Spyros Kiprianou. The interview was attended by Ioan Florea, minister of forestry and building materials, co-chairman of the joint commission.

CEAUSESCU GREETS ARGENTINE COMMUNIST LEADER

AU132010 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Spe 83 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Athos Fava, general secretary of the Communist Party of Argentina [CPA]:

On your reelection as CPA general secretary I warmly congratulate you and wish you new successes in implementing the party congress decisions, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee and myself personally.

I express the conviction that the relations of friendship, cooperation, and solidarity between the RCP and CPA will continue to develop to the benefit of our peoples and in the interest of the cause of socialism, peace, and security in the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general

NORWEGIAN SOCIALIST PARTY LEADER ARRIVES 17 SEP

AU181432 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 17/9/1983 -- Theo Koritzinsky, chairman of the Socialist Left Party of Norway, arrived in Bucharest in the evening of September 17, for a visit to Romania, at the invitation of the CC of the RCP. At the Otopeni Airport, on arriving, he was welcomed by Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP and Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

OPREA RECEIVES MOZAMBIQUE INDUSTRY MINISTER

AU201842 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/09/1983 -- Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of Romania, received on September 20 Antonio Lima Rodrigues Branco, minister of industry and energy of Mozambique, with whom he approached questions related to the further promotion of the collaboration and cooperation between Romania and Mozambique, especially in machine building. It was assessed that the expansion and diversification of bilateral cooperation were beneficial to the two countries and peoples.

CONSTANTIN MEETS PALESTINIAN TRADE UNIONISTS

AU201839 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1803 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/09/1983 -- Talks started in Bucharest on September 20 between a delegation of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania [GTUCR] led by Nicolae Constantin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the GTUCR Central Council, and a delegation of the Palestinian Trade Union Federation led by Fahti Raghib, secretary-general of the federation, now on a visit of friendship to Romania. The two delegations exchanged opinions and information on the activity and concerns of the trade unions in Romania and of the Palestinian Trade Union Federation, as well as on aspects of the Arab and international trade union movement. The talks passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

BULUCEA RECEIVES PRC RAILWAYS MINISTER

AU161937 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1741 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 16/9/1983 -- Vasile Bulucea, minister of transport and telecommunications of Romania, met on September 16 with Chen Puru, minister of railways of the People's Republic of China, with whom he examined aspects of the further development and amplification of the Romanian-Chinese collaboration and economic cooperation in the field of railways.

MOSCOW MEETING OF PARTY SECRETARIES REPORTED

LD211028 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0948 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow, September 21 (TANJUG) -- At their consultations Monday and Tuesday in Moscow, Central Committee secretaries of 11 parties of the East European socialist community and countries close to it pointed out that it is the duty of those countries "not to undertake any action which whould aggravate the current situation in the world."

The participants at the consultations unanimously assessed that "the imperialist circles, above all the U.S.", would not stop at "provocative actions", wherefrom it infers that, according to the TASS news agency, the countries of this community should undertake measures which would contribute to "creating a favourable situation".

The main subject of the Moscow consultations was the political, ideological, information and propaganda activities "against the deployment of new nuclear missiles" in Europe. The participants at the Moscow consultations included representatives of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the German Democratic Republic, Romania, Hungary, Vietnam, Cuba, Laos and Mongolia.

A relatively scant statement carried by the news agency TASS notes that the deployment of missiles on the European soil, the extremely aggravated situation in the world "after the recent developments" and "the variant on the possibility of a limited nuclear war" were extensively discussed. Judging by the TASS statement, the participants did not single out any positive possibility for improving the situation in the world, especially in Europe. The secretaries, "in an atmosphere of comradeship and international solidarity" adopted concrete programmes and activities on "cooperation of brotherly parties" in ideology, information and propaganda.

Consultations, like the Moscow consultations had been held alternately in the centers of the allied countries (Sofia, Budapest, Berlin) but the last two were held in Moscow. This, and the fact that the Moscow consultations were held within a six-month interval, testify to the strain between the two blocs at the ideological level and the importance the East European community attaches to these issues.

FURTHER ON GROMYKO NOT ATTENDING UN SESSION

USSR 'Relieved' Over Decision

AU181932 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Text] The decision not to send Andrey Gromyko, first deputy chairman of the Soviet Government and diplomatic head, to the session of the UN General Assembly is interpreted in Moscow, among other things, as an indication of a further deterioration of Soviet-American relations. Radivoj Rabrenovic reports from Moscow:

True, the decision not to send Andrey Gromyko to the session of the UN General Assembly is interpreted in various ways in Moscow at this time. Of course, the most widely spread interpretation is the public interpretation that the American Administration has failed to ensure for the arrival of the head of Soviet diplomacy in a manner which is customary in international practice. In the process of making this decision, the Kremlin took into consideration the fact that it is impossible to allow the arrival of such a high level delegation in the official seat of the United Nations in a manner which is disrespectful to Moscow.

And in this connection the old question was raised which is always raised whenever the Soviet-American relations deteriorate. And this question is: Is New York suitable and fit to host the UN headquarters? This time, Moscow might raise this question at the very session of the UN General Assembly.

In addition to that, the air incident above Sakhalin has once again returned Moscow to the propaganda defensive. The fall session of the UN General Assembly might turn into a stage of condemnation of the recent Soviet act. Gromyko already witnessed one campaign in Madrid and, according to the interpretations by foreign observers here, the decision not to allow the landing of Aeroflot planes in New York has been received with relief here at this time. This is really a good reason for Gromyko not to go to New York but it also provides an opportunity for the head of Soviet diplomacy not to be present at a possibly wider condemnation of the Soviet Union because of the incident above Sakhalin.

In any event, Moscow already publicly stated its wishes as regards and expectations from this session of the UN General Assembly even before the decision that Gromyko would not go to New York was announced.

However, it is already clear now that the list of wishes and hopes here that Washington should be condemned for everything is rather unrealistic and that the blame could be evenly divided.

But at this time, Moscow is not ready to admit to any sins responsible for any of the sources of the existing international tension.

U.S. in 'Defensive Position'

LD202126 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1716 GMT 20 Sep 83

["U.S. and Gromyko Case" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Washington, September 20 (TANJUG) -- By making it impossible for Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko to fly by an an 'Aeroflot' plane to New York to attend the U.N. General Assembly session official Washington has placed itself at variance.

The U.S. has not only caused a turnabout in the polemics regarding the downed South Korean plane, but has brought itself into a defensive position, it is stressed in local observer circles. This is seconded by a commentary published today in THE WASHINGTON POST.

The case of Gromyko's arrival is not only unnecessary to the U.S., but it is contrary to its interests, THE WASHINGTON POST commentary stresses.

Although the White House does not want specially to refer to the Groymko case, thus letting the public know that it does not regret the Soviet foreign ministers' absence from the U.N. General Assembly session, official Washington's current efforts are aimed at proving that the incident has not violated the agreement between the U.N. and the U.S. on the U.S.role of the host.

However, the above agreement specifies that the U.S. will in no way hamper foreign delegations' arrivals to and departures from U.N. sessions. It will now be rather difficult to convince anybody that such a decision has not violated the above agreement.

UN SESSION OPENS AT 'MARKEDLY TROUBLED' TIME

AU201857 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] The aspiration for peace represents for a large majority of the world's population a natural result of its moral convictions and humane feelings. These are the words which Peres de Cuellar, UN general secretary, has addressed to all member-countries of the world organization on the occasion of the 20 September International Peace Day. However, today when the 38th session of the UN General Assembly is opening, too, the reality in many parts of the world is far removed from the principles and ideals on which the United Nations was founded. Nebojsa Jankovic comments in this connection:

It suffices to look at the front pages of world newspapers or listen to any radio station to understand that, this year, we are observing peace day in a markedly troubled period. In Lebanon, the Phalangists are shooting at the Druzes, the Druzes are shooting at the regular army, and members of the peace forces whose task is to bring peace to that region are opening fire against the Syrians who are in Lebanon allegedly also on a peace mission. The senseless war between Iraq and Iran which is marking its sad third anniversary just in these days continues with new offensives and counterattacks and, in the trenches of a divided Chad, the former and the incumbent presidents, Oueddei and Habre, are preparing for new, naturally military initiatives with the help of their patrons. In Kampuchea and Afghanistan, the so-called fraternal armies continue their missions despite the resistance of the population there and, at the same time, the soldiery of the South African racists with impunity is mounting its punitive expeditions against the neighboring countries, massacring the innocent civilian population.

If we add to all this also the latest cooling in the relations between the superpowers for which the shooting down of the South Korean airliner over Sakhalin provided only a direct motive, then it is clear that the 38th session of the UN General Assembly is opening in an unfavorable atmosphere.

However, it would be wrong to claim that, even in this tense international situation, there are no encouraging signals, however symbolic they may appear. For instance, the CSCE meeting was successfully concluded despite the furious sparks of exchanges between the blocs. The dialogue between the superpowers on reducing nuclear weapons has not been interrupted and the Western sanctions against the Soviet Union after the tragic outcome of the air incident with the South Korean Boeing nevertheless are not such that they would completely shut the door for negotiations on vital issues. If we add to all this the initiatives of nonaligned countries for solving the crises in Central America and in the Sahara and other regions by peaceful means, then it is obvious that the struggle for world peace intensifies the more world peace is threatened. The mass participation of the heads of states or governments in the work of the 38th session of the UN General Assembly, who are coming to New York at the initiative of the nonaligned countries, is an eloquent confirmation of the thesis that peace is a subject of lasting preoccupation of all countries, including even those who threaten it the most as a result of various circumstances.

BUSH VISIT CONFIRMS 'IMMOVABLE' COOPERATION

AU201612 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Sep 83 p 2

[Zoran Mandzuka commentary: "Fruitful Dialogue"]

[Text] The very intensively conducted 2-day Yugoslav-American talks -- during which George Bush first met his host Vidoje Zarkovic, and afterwards Mika Spiljak, Milka Planinc, and Lazar Mojsov -- confirmed once again that the basis of cooperation between the two countries is lasting and immovable, and that it is based on principles of independence, sovereignty, noninterference, and of course equality.

The bilateral relations -- this was also confirmed in the Belgrade talks which passed in an atmosphere full of frankness and friendship -- are very good. Both sides, convinced that cooperation is a field that cannot be restricted, pointed out the need for a further advancement of these relations, especially in the fields which in themselves require such an advancement: First of all in the economic field, in which the expansion of trade -- desired by both countries -- also demands that a more balanced level be attained, as well as in the fields of finances and banking, and industrial cooperation, which demands that the possibilities of the two partners be even better known.

As could be expected, problems of internal development of the two countries were also at the center of the Yugoslav-American exchange of views. One has the impression that the participants in the talks accepted the views of the other side with full respect. The hosts heard the guest's assurances that the U.S. economy is on the road of recovery which, in the opinion of Washington, should "pull along" the economies of other countries, too. The guest in turn approached with special interest and understanding the Yugoslav policy and the measures of economic stabilization.

This Yugoslav-American dialogue again confirmed the importance of continued exchange of views of the representatives of the two countries, an importance which is especially visible in the approach to the present international situation, which is assessed by both sides with great concern. It was mutually established that the international situation is constantly deteriorating. Likewise, the conviction was mutually expressed that the interest of peace and security demand additional efforts of all the countries in order to revive the moribund process of negotiations and of reducing many close and visible dangers.

This time again, as always, Yugoslavia pointed out the growing role and significance of the Nonaligned Movement and policy, the aims and activities of which provide and open up the most successful ways for overcoming the international crisis and establishing more just political and economic relations. Likewise, Yugoslavia acquainted the guest with its assessments of the danger of further aggravation of international relations, an aggravation which will be particularly clearly reflected in Europe if the superpowers, the USSR and the United States, miss the chance to reach an agreement in the Geneva missile talks.

The Belgrade dialogue -- conducted with a full respect for the different positions of the two countries -- of course also concerned questions on which views were not quite identical, and it also concerned questions -- for instance the Middle East problem -- in which the differences are clearly known. Along with this, and precisely because the differences are accepted as natural, the dialogue was complete. And it was fruitful. At the same time, tied in a time sequence with Vidoje Zarkovic's talks last week in Beijing and Moscow, it confirmed Yugoslavia's constant strivings to base and advance the relations with all on the same basis, the basis of equality.

ITALIAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN TITOGRAD 21 SEP

LD210949 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0915 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Titograd 21 Sep (TANJUG) -- Sandro Pertini, president of the Italian Republic, arrived today for a 2-day friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

At Titograd's Golubovic Airport the high-ranking guest from the neighboring friendly country, who is accompanied by Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti and other Italian personalities, was welcomed and greeted by Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency; Marko Orlandic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro; Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary of foreign affairs; Bojan Polak, president of the SUBNOR Federal Board; Peko Dapcevic, a member of the Council of Federation and a celebrated partisan commander; and by other personalities.

After a brief rest in Villa Gorica in Titograd Presidents Sandro Pertini and Mika Spiljak left for Pljevlja aboard the Blue Train where they will unveil today a memorial in honor of the Italian Garibaldi partisan division which was formed on 2 December 1943 and which until 8 March 1945 operated in conjunction with the Yugoslav National Liberation Army.

ZARKOVIC'S TALKS WITH PRC LEADERS REVIEWED

AU201806 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Sep 83 p 2

[D. Rancic report]

[Text] Beijing, 12 Sep -- Today, Li Xiannian, PRC president, received Vidoje Zarkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, and member of the Yugoslav delegation who have come here on a 2-day working visit on their return from the DPRK. After the talks, President Li Xiannian gave a dinner for his guests.

Mutual satisfaction with the successful development of diverse cooperation between the two countries and two parties was expressed both today during the talks with President Li Xiannian and in yesterday's talks with State Councillor Ji Pengfei. President Li Xiannian highly appraised Yugoslavia's achievements in continuing and implementing Tito's policy in the international and internal fields. Vice President Zarkovic pointed out that China's efforts in socialist construction, democratization of the society, and preserving world peace are highly valued in Yugoslavia.

Tribute to Nonaligned Movement and Yugoslavia

Concern over the deterioration of the international situation as well as agreement that the bloc policy and the policy from the position of force cannot provide solutions for any of the acute international problems were expressed in all talks with the highest Chinese leaders; and in Korea, the Yugoslav delegation met with the Chinese delegation headed by Peng Zhen, chairman of the All-China People's Congress. It was emphasized in these talks that disputes should be solved through negotiations and on the basis of respect for the known principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity, and noninterference.

China and Yugoslavia agree that what is needed for preserving peace in the world is universal detente and that international cooperation can successfully develop only on the principles of peaceful coexistence and on the basis of full respect for the UN Charter. The Chinese leaders paid high tribute to the role of the Nonaligned Movement and to Yugoslavia's role in it.

During the talks, a wide range of problems were discussed and special emphasis was placed on events in Europe and Asia. It was pointed out in the appraisal of the international situation that joint efforts should be made to curb the arms race and prevent the appearance of new crisis hotbeds and that the gap between the developed and developing countries should be overcome with joint efforts. In this connection attention was called to the importance of the forthcoming session of the UN General Assembly which will be attended by a large number of heads of states and governments.

Encouragement to Bilateral Relations

According to the appraisals made in the talks, the recent visit of Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, provided a great encouragement to the development of bilateral cooperation. The relations and cooperation were appraised as good, stable, diverse, and constantly developing. The frequent political contacts at high state and party levels contribute to these relations.

In the talks on economic relations, which are known to be lagging behind the political relations, the mutual readiness was once again expressed to search for diverse forms of cooperation in which both sides are interested.

The hosts and the guests also informed each other on the main directions of socialist development in the two countries. The Chinese emphasized the economic achievements, the implementation of the party congress decisions, and the preparations for the forthcoming CPC Central Committee plenum. Vice President Zarkovic spoke on the economic stabilization program and its implementation in Yugoslavia.

Vice President Zarkovic renewed the invitation of the SFRY Presidency to President Li Xiannian to visit Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

COMMENTARY DISCUSSES SFRY-ALBANIAN RELATIONS

AU171642 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Commentary by Radio Yugoslavia editor Aleksander Pavlicic on SFRY-Albanian relations]

[Text] Albania's anti-Yugoslav activity is [word indistinct] by calumnies, evil intentions, illogical stands, and nonexemplary behavior in relations between states. Tirana has been engaged for a long time now in a real propaganda war against Yugoslavia. It continues to support the irredentists in Kosovo and is engaged in anti-Yugoslav actions in Europ and elsewhere. Albanian officials, Radio Tirana, and ZERI I POPULLIT, the AWP organ, are continually demanding the unification of all Albanians, are talking about a single territory inhabited by Albanians. At the same time they are hypocritically claiming that no danger will threaten Yugoslavia from Albania. Yugoslavia is being proclaimed a revisionist country, it is being said that Yugoslavia in conducting capitalist self-management, its system is said to be on the verge of bankruptcy, and the Yugoslavs are supposedly starving.

Does Yugoslavia deserve such hatred on the part of the Albanian leadership? We may confidently say that the answer to this question is no. Yugoslavia has consistently extended and is extending the hand of friendship to the Albanian people who are being kept fully isolated from the rest of the world by the Enverian tyranny through the intimidation of supposed foreign enemies. Tirana is unsuccessfully striving to give the impression that Yugoslavia is blockading Albania, failing to mention that fact that Albanian commodities are being exported almost entirely through Yugoslav territory. Yugoslavia is also Albania's main trading partner. But Albania has refused all Yugoslav proposals for a general settlement of relations on the basis of the international rules governing such relations. Albania has acted in this way, for example, in connection with the question of cultural relations. Albania has [word indistinct] that it refuses the Yugoslav proposal for a cultural cooperation program, which was made over a year ago. This document stipulates that the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia should have normal links with the people in Albania.

Nor has Tirana declared itself yet in connection with the Yugoslav proposal to offer its own program, which would be harmonized jointly [with the Yugoslav program]. Such a stand in connection with relations between states is, to put it mildly, incomprehensible. The reasons for such a stand on the part of Albania are very clear. Partly as a result of carelessness on the Yugoslav side, Albania was able to impose cooperation primarily with the Province of Kosovo, with the intention of inciting irredentist desires and actions. However, Yugoslavia has drawn very clear lessons from the events in Kosovo and will not again allow that anyone, including Albania, indoctrinate Yugoslavia's population. Tirana must be clear that there is no return to the former state of relations, that its paternalism over the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia will not hold. Finally, Albania's leadership must understand that its neighbor, Yugoslavia, is an independent country and that it can only have relations based on equality.

The time has come for Tirana to state its wishes and intentions to continue the present abnormal state in mutual relations or to contribute to the establishment of constructive and good-neighbourly cooperation with Yugoslavia. Another matter: Such a policy as Albania is now pursuing is not, objectively speaking, in the interest of the Balkan countries. The countries of this area are interested in increasing security, this being particularly important at the present time when the international situation is not favorable. Through its behavior, Tirana is creating difficulties in the efforts of the Balkan countries to turn the area into a zone of peace and free of nuclear weapons. With Enver Hoxha at its head, Albania is increasingly becoming a source of serious concern to all in this part of the world. Albania's present behavior on the international plane benefits no one, not even the Albanian people, who do not deserve the severe situation in which they exist. As regards Yugoslavia, it will undoubtedly be the first to hail any positive change in the position of the Albanian people and in the behavior of their leadership in the Balkans and in international life. The Albanian people may expect support from the Yugoslav [word indistinct], naturally if they make good-neighborly gestures in return to the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE DPRK PREMIER ON ANNIVERSARY

Spiljak Sends Message

AU141323 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Sep 83 p 4

[TANJUG report]

[Text] On the occasion of the jubilee 35th anniversary of the DPRK, Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a telegram to President Kim Il-song with cordial greetings and wishes for prosperity and further progress of the friendly Korean people in their socialist building. Among other things, the telegram points out the support for the effort of the DPRK for the peaceful reunification of the country, without any foreign interference or presence, and expresses belief in further successful development of relations between the SFRY and the DPRK and of cooperation between the two nonaligned countries.

SPILJAK SENDS GREETINGS TO GUINEA-BISSAU

AU171614 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Sep 83 p 7

[Text] On behalf of the SFRY Presidency, Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a telegram to Joao Bernardo Vieira, president of the Council of the Revolution and head of state of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, on the occasion of the National Day, expressing cordial congratulations and best wishes for the prosperity of the friendly people of nonaligned Guinea-Bissau.

SPILJAK CHAIRS MEETING OF SFRY PRESIDENCY

LD161923 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1345 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Sep (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency today held a session presided over by President Mika Spiljak. The session endorsed a report on the friendly visit due to be paid shortly to our country by Italian President Sandro Pertini on the occasion of the celebration of the 40th anniversary of formation of the Italian partisan Garibaldi Division, which was a part of the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia.

The Presidency approved a report on the Yugoslav delegation's participation in and activities at the forthcoming 38th regular session of the UN General Assembly. The delegation will be led by Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency. Concerning this, attention was drawn to the special importance of the initiative of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference concerning the presence of heads of state or government at the 38th session of the General Assembly. The hope was voiced that the heads of state or government of UN member-states would make a contribution with their own presence to the efforts to start a broader dialogue aimed at overcoming the present very complex and grave international situation, as well as a contribution to the further strengthening of the UN's role in settling international problems.

The Presidency was acquainted with the results of the visits recently paid to our country by Karl Carstens, president of the FRG, and Dr Quett Masire, president of the Republic of Botswana.

Assessing the results of the visit paid by Karl Carstens, president of the FRG, the Presidency noted that the visit was a positive contribution to the development of successful and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries. The conviction was expressed that the visit would give a significant impetus to the further promotion of bilateral relations on the basis of equality, noninterference, mutual respect, and benefits for both sides. It will contribute to the promotion of cooperation on the international scene, where both countries strive for the settling of problems in a peaceful manner, without the use of force.

In connection with the talks held with Dr Quett Masire, president of the Republic of Botswana, on a number of topical international problems and especially on the situation in southern Africa, the Presidency drew attention to the two countries' joint assessment according to which it was indispensable to ensure the even greater involvement of all the nonaligned countries in the efforts to achieve the independence of Namibia on the basis of the UN plan. It was noted that the talks on bilateral cooperation between the two countries represented a contribution to the further promotion of this cooperation, especially in the economic field.

The Presidency endorsed a report on the conclusion of the Madrid meeting of the CSCE, pointing out the importance of implementing the provisions and attitudes contained in the final document.

The outcome of the meeting showed that the participant countries had become convinced that it was indispensable to maintain the process of the CSCE, which had been initiated in Helsinki 8 years ago. Of particular significance in this connection was the conference on measures airmed at strengthening security and confidence and on disarmament in Europe, which should start in Stockholm in January 1984. This conference was expected to contribute to the creation of the kind of political climate in which it would be easier to resolve the other problems which burdened Europe and the world, especially in the field of armament. Attention was also drawn to mutual cooperation and active political role of the neutral and nonaligned countries of Europe at the Madrid meeting.

A number of other questions within the constitutional sphere of competence of the SFRY Presidency were also considered at the session.

SAWPY PRESIDIUM CRITICIZES POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

AU161700 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Certain initial results are being attained in the implementation of the long-term economic policy program, but the documents adopted by the Commission of the Social Councils are slow in being transformed into daily practice. Waiting, formalism, routine work, and programs for the sake of programs are present, it was noted at a session of the Presidium of the SAWPY Federsl Conference which assessed the implementation of the Federal Conference positions in the realization of the economic stabilization program. The session was also attended by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Momcilo Boskovic presents a more extensive report:

What is most important is that the workers passed the test of good husbands in the distribution of income in the first half of this year, for the allocations to accumulation were increased more rapidly than those to personal incomes, Marjan Rozic, member of the Presidium, pointed out in his opening speech. But greater involvement of the SAWPY is required because in some cases the gravity of the economic situation is not yet grasped.

Working people are not satisfied with incomplete information, for instance, on the exports of crude oil, wheat, and some other products which are in short supply, Rozic said. He added: [Begin recording] They also do not reconcile themselves with the practice that, for instance, one keeps complaining for a long time about large imports of equipment but no measures are taken to prevent it; that, for instance, respective organs are playing about with deposits when buying medicines abroad is at stake; that administrative procedures run inordinately slowly and are slow to change, hindering many economic flows and the like.

The SAWP can no longer just report the situation and philosophize about principled problems of the development of the economic system. We must work concretely, from one task to another, be highly mobilized, and we must aspire even to impose our will when respective structures turn a deaf ear to the stabilization policy demands. [end recording]

Velizar Skerovic also spoke about it. He advocated a replacement of the cadres which are not prepared to follow the stabilization measures: [begin recording] It seems to me that the SAWP in its political activities, in addition to taking these measures, interpreting them and so forth, will make the best contribution to the implementation of the stabilization policy program if it gets organized in such a way and broaches in good time the question of responsibility and of changes of some leaderships which are not capable of implementing the agreed policy.

Without this, comrades, we will not get far. We will shuffle through much paper, adopt many decisions. Some comrades said so. We will often bring misinformation to working people and citizens. The assessments of the working people then often boiled down to: Well, what are you just talking now, promising this and that; things do not change, many things run even worse than they used to, and so on and so forth. [end recording]

'EXTREMIST' CLERGY ACTIVITY DEBATED IN PRISTINA

LD191653 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Coratian 1355 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Pristina, 19 Sep (TANJUG) -- Good relations with the religious communities are cultivated in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. The activity of the representatives of these communities is mostly constructive and in keeping with our orientations. Likewise, most believers have a positive attitude to our socialist self-managing society, regardless of their religious convictions. However, this does not mean that the behavior and activity of all believers and religious followers in this province are always and fully in keeping with their status. In other words, as was confirmed at today's joint session of the commissions for international relations and cooperation with the workers' and other proggressive movements of the League of Communists Provincial Committee and the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference, the destructive activity of an extremist part of the clergy is also evident in Kosovo. Such inclinations are noticeable among individuals and sections of believers of all the three religions in Kosovo -- Muslim, Orthodox and Catholic. They strive to identify religion with nation and to present themselves as the nation's defenders.

It is noticeable, for instance, that following the counterrevolutionary events, the extremist part of the clergy has tried not only to rally as many believers as possible, but also to spread nationalist views, and confrontation between nations and nationalities.

In essence, that kind of behavior, it was stated, not only is based on nationalist hatred but is also backed by an alien ideology which seeks to create compact religiously and ethnically pure entities.

There are also examples of a number of religious representatives becoming more and more active in organizing various acts of a humanitarian nature, self-contribution, and similar moves. In this way they are, in fact, exploiting the "free space" wherever organized social activity of the socialist forces and society's efforts to overcome specific difficulties in concrete environments fail to materialize.

It was consequently emphasized that the prohibited activity from positions of religion and faith must in practice be opposed through consistent ideological training from Marxist positions and concrete unmasking of the aims and background of the reactionary part of the representatives of faith and believers. Demands were made for a broad discussion to be organized in the League of Communists and the Socialist Alliance within the framework of the efforts to comprehend the role played by religion and its influence on social, political, and other developments, so as to be able to gain fuller insight into this question and adopt measures against those who, misusing religious freedoms, are spreading nationalism and attacking the fundamental values of our society.